

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 209

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PREPARES PLANS TO FIGHT LIQUOR

Campaign for Three-Year Period Arranged at Lausanne Conference

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THREE YEARS

Account Is Given of the Work Being Carried On by the Several Nations

By MARJORIE SHULER

LAUSANNE—With election of officers and plans for national campaigns, the delegates to the present convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union are organizing work for the three year period until the next convention which may be held in the United States.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon of the United States has been re-elected president. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, also of the United States, is the new first vice-president and Miss Emilie Solomon of South Africa, at her request, was put from first to second vice-president. Miss Maria Sandstrum of Sweden is third vice-president. Miss Agnes E. Slack of England and Miss W. T. G. Brown of Canada are secretaries and Miss Margaret C. Munns of the United States is treasurer.

Campaigns will be undertaken this year in several countries. New Zealand will take a vote on prohibition and in Scotland there is a "perpetual no-license campaign" which will poll the communities each year under the local option law. In Austria the women are trying to get 200,000 signatures to a petition to the Government asking that saloons be closed on Saturday and Sunday. The Irish Free State is trying to get a Sunday closing law similar to the one recently secured by Ulster.

One of the most colorful sessions of the convention was the evening meeting at which 31 women, many of them in national costume, described the temperance work in their own countries.

Temperance Subsidies Given

Subsidies are being given for temperance work by a number of governments, according to reports presented to the convention from member countries. In Norway an annual grant is given to the Woman's Christian

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Boys Who Carry Newspapers Rank Well in Studies

Federal Survey Shows They Do Better Than Newsboys or Boothblacks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Newspaper carrying is an aid to character training and does not need stringent regulation as do most other kinds of street work done by children, the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, has found after a survey conducted in eight cities of the country.

Conditions surrounding newsboys, carriers, boothblacks, peddlers and other youthful "street merchants" were studied at length in Atlanta, Ga., Columbus, O., Omaha, Neb., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Newark and Paterson, N. J., Washington, D. C., and Troy, N. Y.

Newspaper and magazine carriers make better progress in school than newspaper sellers, and the percentage of them who are over age for their grades is below the rate for all public school boys of their ages in each city where comparative figures were obtainable, the bureau found.

"Performed each day at a regular time, paid for by a fixed sum, making no appeal to the spirit of adventure, the work puts no temptations to stay out of school in the boy's way, nor does it bring him into contact with influences such as many of the newsboys encounter, that tend to make him impatient of schoolroom discipline," says the bureau's report.

"Carriers as a class come from better regulated homes than newspaper sellers and from families that are better able financially and through their knowledge of American life to protect their children from exploitation."

MEXICAN BAR REPRESENTED

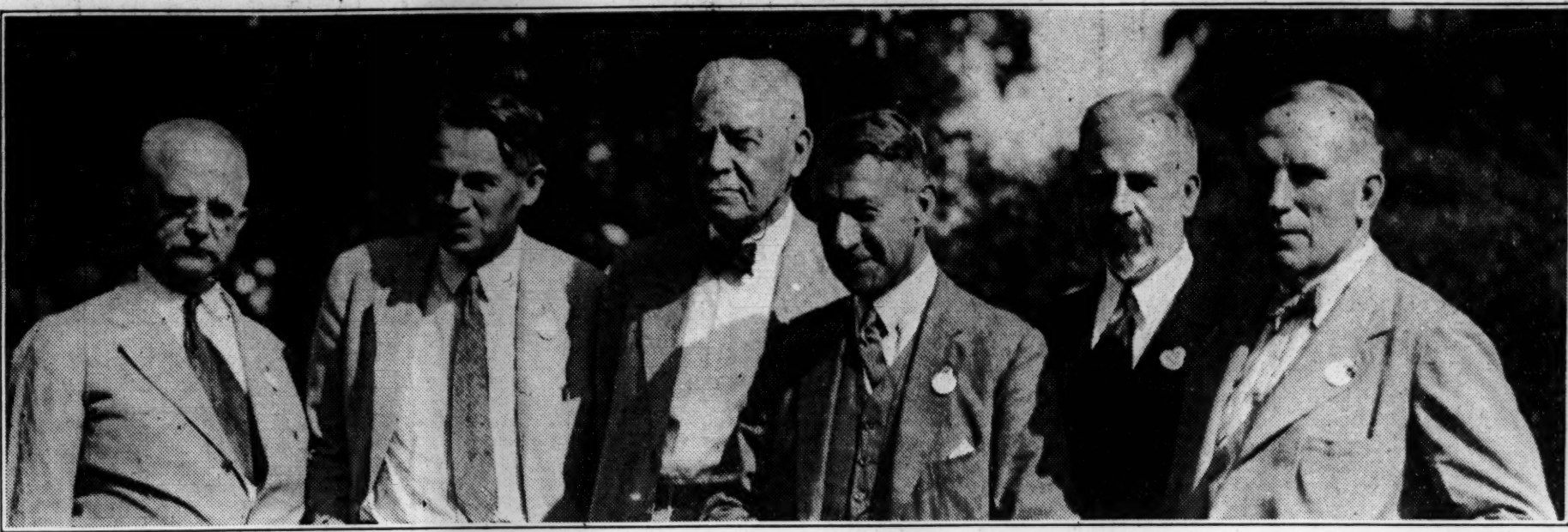
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A delegation has been sent to represent Mexico at the annual convention of the American Bar Association in Seattle, Wash. The Mexican delegation is headed by Pedro Lascruain, vice-president of the Mexican Bar Association and formerly Secretary of Foreign Relations.

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Chemists Confer on Results of New-Style Treasure Hunt



Some of the Eminent Chemists Who Are Attending the American Chemical Society's Institute at Northwestern University, Chicago, Where Progress in Extracting Hidden Riches From Waste Food Products Is a Major Topic. Left to Right—Charles L. Parsons, Secretary, American Chemical Society; H. N. Holmes, Oberlin College; S. W. Parr, President American Chemical Society; Sir James Irvine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland; H. E. Howe, Director American Chemical Society News Service, and G. M. Rommel of the United States Department of Agriculture.

WORLD AVIATION CODE PROPOSED BY PROFESSOR

Aerial Traffic Corps Will Be Needed Soon, German Law Teacher Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Air travel has reached a stage in its development where there is urgent need of an international air code to modify and simplify existing regulations in various countries and provide a uniform system of operation, according to Otto Schreiber, professor of commercial and aerial law at the University of Königsberg, East Prussia, who has just arrived here on the Dresden, of the North German Lloyd Line.

Professor Schreiber, who is a recognized world authority on aerial law, is on his way to a round table conference of leaders in aviation and manufacture of airplanes which will be held at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., next week. The conference will seek a program on which a uniform code of international air traffic regulations may be based.

Treaties Regulate Aviation

"Air travel between European nations is regulated by special treaties," he said. "Germany has ten such treaties. But the rules and regulations which have been formulated at various airports are so varied that with the increasing use of the air for transportation, it becomes essential to agree to some code which will apply to all countries."

"By employing on international air routes only such pilots as have been especially trained for that service it has been possible to operate airplanes with a careful regard to the regulations evolved by each country or district. But the rapid increase of air routes makes it imperative that a uniform code of rules be adopted."

Professor Schreiber called attention to the fact that, in addition to regulations governing the actual operation of airplanes, there is need for customs regulations.

The next important development in air service would be establishment of regular lines between Europe and the United States, South America and Africa, Professor Schreiber said.

Traffic Corps to Be Needed

A comprehensive code of regulations for air travel would provide rules governing the landing and taking off of airplanes and for proper right of way in the air, and, secondly, would deal with regulations necessary between different nations, he said. Such a code should supersede the rules now in practice, he said.

He expressed the opinion that an aerial traffic corps would have to be organized to operate in the air lanes and co-operate with the police on the ground who supervise the landing and taking off of airplanes.

Professor Schreiber will visit the University of Southern California, where he will discuss the subject of international air regulations with persons prominent in aviation circles there.

Milk Bottle's End Is Predicted by American Chemist

Institute at Chicago Hears How Delivery in Powdered Form Cheapens Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—The milk bottle and even the milk can may give way before long to powdered milk in a paper package, chemists hinted at the American Chemical Society Institute at Northwestern University.

Natural science is wrestling with the problem of perfecting milk in powdered form to save cartage costs and simplify distribution, said Prof. Victor E. LaMer of Columbia University.

Milk powder which a California dairyman makes from skimmed milk has been marketed successfully in New England, Dr. H. E. Barnard, consulting chemist of Indianapolis, Ind., told the institute.

A Portuguese dairyman in the San Joaquin Valley, he said, converts skimmed milk, just one hour from the cow, into a dry powder and heads it immediately for the nearest seaport. Shipped through the Panama Canal it arrives in Boston and is consumed in bread for New England consumers.

Notwithstanding the distance, it can be marketed more cheaply than liquid milk carried 10 miles to town from a farm, it was said.

At a round-table session of the institute, eminent chemists led anti-pollution run free in accounting progress in the search for hidden values that lie in America's food crops.

Rubber from wood waste was a possibility predicted.

"We may be much nearer a solution than we think," encouraged a speaker from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The United States food crops produce a waste by-product of 60,000,000 tons of lignin annually, Dr. C. H. Herty, a former president of the American Chemical Society, held out a hope that this material, now thought useless, may yet be turned to account.

When chemists have solved this and allied problems, he forecast, a new day will dawn for agriculture.

The surplus will appear in a thousand new forms of useful commodities, thereby adding a constant stream of wealth to the Nation," he predicted.

JOHNSON MEMORIAL WILL BE UNVEILED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A bronze tablet, attached to a granite boulder and commemorating the birthplace of Andrew Johnson, inaugurated President of the United States in 1865, will be unveiled at Raleigh, N. C., by the Andrew Johnson Memorial Association, Josephus Daniels, a member of the association, and editor and publisher of the Raleigh News and Observer, has announced.

JOHNSON MEMORIAL WILL BE UNVEILED

At a meeting of the New Bedford Textile Council where the state board's proposal was considered, it was voted that the question of submitting the dispute to arbitration be voted upon by the membership of each individual union, and this vote submitted to the Textile Council without other recommendation.

The police made a wholesale arrest of 256 picketers, who were parading despite the order of Charles S. Ashley, Mayor of New Bedford. The picketers submitted to arrest without disturbance.

Later, however, it was necessary to call out a battery of state militia to disperse crowds gathered outside the police station. The picketers were arraigned in the court in groups on a charge of rioting.

MINES FREE FROM STRIKES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican mining industry was free from labor troubles during the past year, it is shown by official figures just made public. It is officially stated that not a single shutdown occurred at a mine during 1927 because of difficulties with the employees.

OBREGON SLAYER CLAIMS MOTIVE WAS RELIGIOUS

Says It Was "Good Deed"—Mexican Police Implicate Nun and Friend

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Police in a formal statement assert that a Roman Catholic nun, Concepcion Acevedo de la Lata, and a man named Manuel Trejo fostered a belief in the mind of Jose de Leon Toral that he could solve the religious problems of Mexico by slaying Gen. Alvaro Obregon. Toral claims that he alone was responsible, although he said the police statement was correct.

After the police statement had been read to about 20 Mexican and foreign newspaper men Toral answered their questions in the office of the chief of police, Gen. Rios Zertuche.

"I have no defense and will make no defense in my trial," the assassin said.

Religious Issue Was Cause

"The religious question, the religious question only, absolutely nothing else, caused me to kill Obregon because I consider him intellectually responsible for the Mexican Government's religious policy and everything else in Mexico."

"When I confessed before the killing to a Catholic priest, I did not tell the priest I intended killing Obregon. You only confess sins, also you only confess what you've done, not intentions."

"The killing of Obregon was a good deed and a sin and did not have to be confessed. My soul is absolutely tranquil. As my intentions have been good I expect to be saved and go to heaven, but if I have committed a great crime God will forgive me because my intentions were good."

"I tell you again and ask you to believe me nobody else had any knowledge of anything to do with my killing of Obregon. There are coincidences which seem to involve others."

"It would be easier than what I

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Unions to Vote on Arbitration at New Bedford

Textile Council Refers Issue to Groups—256 Picketers Are Arrested

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Hopefulness for a settlement was expressed both among mill executives and among the more conservative group of labor leaders in the textile industry here after a conference last week with the State Board of Conciliation. The board submitted to each side an urgent recommendation that the issues of the strike be referred to arbitration.

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White Renews Attack on Smith's Record, but Drops Vice Charge

Menace of Tammany, and Governor's Tammany Votes for Open Saloon Whole Issue of Campaign, Kansas Editor Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William Allen White, editor of Emporia, Kan., after making public the record of Governor Smith's defense of the saloon and his allies, gambling and vice, when the Democratic nominee was a member of the New York Assembly, has withdrawn the "charges in so far as they affect his votes on gambling and prostitution but not his position as to the saloon."

"On the question of the menace of Tammany and of Governor Smith's Tammany record for the open saloon, the whole issue of the campaign is coming," Mr. White declared.

Mr. White went on to say that gambling and vice are not issues, and he "could not in good conscience press this issue, realizing that Governor Smith, whom I greatly admire for his many high qualities, feels that my charges question the purity of his motives which always should be granted in any political controversy."

The Kansas statement told in detail of Governor Smith's efforts in the Assembly to uphold the old-time, "wide open, untrammelled, unregulated saloon" and gambling and vice.

Has Photostats of Votes

Mr. White's statement follows: "Here is the record of Governor Smith as it affects the saloon and the allies of the saloon; made by him as Assemblyman during the first dozen years of his political career. If any vote herein is challenged I have taken photostats of the page where the vote is recorded. These will be forthcoming."

"The record is set down, not to prove that Governor Smith is 'wronged' but to prove how Tammany Hall, which controlled young Alfred E. Smith in those days, pushed young men into a tragic and disastrous position; also it is submitted to prove that as a young man Alfred E. Smith was always amenable to Tammany influence."

"I do not believe in eternal damnation. A man may repent and be regenerated. But this record stands as an evidence of what Tammany required of one honest, courageous, aspiring young man."

"Governor Smith's record on the saloon, a dozen or 20 years ago is chiefly important today in view of the fact that he defied the platform of the Democratic Party and promised to introduce a liquor plan of his own. His record shows what his idea was of a good saloon when he was a Tammany Assemblyman. Clearly, his conception of a good saloon, whether it is called that or something else, may be gained from his record. For when he was asked just before the Democratic convention assembled in June, 1928, if he had changed his mind about prohibition and the liquor question, he said, 'I have not.'"

Therefore, his record is of vital importance. And the detailed roll-call of that record covering nearly a dozen years shows what might be

expected of Governor Smith if he should become President Smith.

Viewpoints in Record

"We can let the record tell the Smith method of handling the liquor business and the kind of saloon he wanted then. It is of course unfair to judge Smith today by the records of 20 years ago; but still something of his viewpoint may be found in that record. Let us first ask his record how long this model saloon of his should remain open. Read the answer:

"As a member of the Assembly, on May 24, 1910, pages 3317-9 of the record show Al Smith voting to allow saloons to open at 5 o'clock in the morning so that the workman could get a drink before he goes to work. "Not only did he so vote, but on May 3 and 24, 1911, on pages 1697 and 2614 of the record he voted to repeal the law which prevented the sale of liquor before 6 a. m. and permitted saloons to open at 5 o'clock. "Does he want this model saloon of his within 200 feet of schools and churches?"

"Let the record answer that: He does if the saloon is in a hotel that has 200 rooms, for he so voted May 3, 1905, journal page 3489; he does if they are run as social clubs already organized; see vote March 26, 1907, journal page 1292; he does if the church rents any of its property for business purposes, see vote April 23, 1907, and June 6, 1911, page 2977, journal page 2397; he does if the 'hooray' dispenser gets there first, see vote April 23, 1908, journal pages 2371-2, April 26, 1911, page 1457, and May 3 and June 28, 1911, pages 1724 and 3483; he does if the bar is in a hotel south of Fifty-ninth Street in New York City—anywhere in the Tammany home lot; if it has 75 rooms

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Alphonso built it himself of wood and it is an adaptation of the annular-shaped tone transmitter installed in a phonograph cabinet. Alphonso explains all this eagerly and with interest, for he specialized in electrical engineering when he studied at the Murray Hill Vocational Training School in Manhattan and radio construction is to him a field of immense and intriguing possibilities.

Hopes to Continue Studies

Since graduating from the Murray Hill School, Alphonso has been working in his uncle's store and hoping for an opportunity to continue his studies in an advanced technical training institution.

In the rear of the store he has a radio which he built entirely himself with odd parts, and which gives forth a tone equal to that of many high-priced sets on the market. It is a three-tube set, assembled in a small box, the batteries concealed in a rude case beneath.

The loudspeaker of this set, too, is worthy of notice. It is constructed of airplane cloth drawn tight across the frame of a box about 20 inches square. In the center the cloth is held taut by a nut and bolt. The sides of the frame are about six inches deep and are covered with cretonne, while the back of the speaker is covered neatly with dark cloth and fitted with a handle.

Alphonso twists the dials quickly and he gets station and the clear, musical tones of a singer fill the small room and float out into the store beyond.

So Alphonso may listen to any radio program he chooses, whether serving customers of the meat shop in Kings Highway or while going cheerfully on his way for distant orders. And, meanwhile, he thinks longingly of that advanced course in electrical engineering which he so earnestly hopes to take "some day."

Bangity-Bang Banned on New Steel Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

ALL the clackety-clack and bangity-bang usually necessary in constructing steel buildings has been eliminated in operations on the new Upper Carnegie Building here. There is no roar of riveters or clashing of steel on steel. The quietness is obtained by use of a new electric arc welding process.

It is the first time in Cleveland that an entire building has been put up by this process and, according to officials of the Austin Company, general contractors, and of building inspectors, the structure will be the equal of any other in the city in strength and rigidity. The arc welding machines melt one steel beam into another, making them virtually one piece of steel.

LOWE RETAINS HIS 800-METER OLYMPIC TITLE

British Star Runs Great Race—American Woman Wins 100 Meters

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Amsterdam

(AP)—Douglas G. A. Lowe of Great Britain today won the 800-meter final in the Olympic Games, retaining his championship won in 1924. Among others, he defeated the American star, Lloyd Hahn. Lowe won by 10 yards from Eylehn of Sweden.

Hahn led until the final turn, when he faltered and was badly defeated. Lowe's time in a beautifully-run race in which he outclassed the field was 1m. 51.4-5s., breaking the Olympic record by 1-10s. Herman Enghardt of Germany was third, Philip Edwards of Canada fourth, Hubert and Seraphin Martin of France sixth.

Hahn Leads at Start

There were nine starters, Hahn jumping to the front at the first turn and making the pace, closely pursued by Lowe and Edwards. They kept in that order with the other Americans, Earl A. Fuller and Roy B. Watson, bringing up the rear until the turn into the home stretch, where Lowe shot out and ran away from his rivals as though they were standing still.

Hahn had not the least sort of a sprint with which to match Lowe's spurt and faded badly as three others passed him. Behind Martin, the world's record holder, who was sixth, came his countryman, Paul Keller, with the two Americans last.

The record broken by Lowe's great run had stood since the Olympic Games of Stockholm in 1912, when it was set at 1m. 51.9-10s. by J. E. Meredith. The new record was set when the Englishman won at Paris in 1924, his time then having been 1m. 52.2-5s.

Miss Robinson Wins

Miss Elizabeth Robinson of the United States won the 100-meter final for women. Miss Robinson, a Chicago girl representing the Illinois Women's A. C., ran a beautiful race. She was up with the leaders all the way and had enough in reserve for a finishing spurt to beat out Miss

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Rondos Drown Wagon's Rumbling as Deliveryman Tunes in Radio

Alphonso Timpano's Improvised Set Mixes Melodies With Customers' Orders While Brooklyn Passers-by Seek Source of Strains

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The strains of Mendelssohn's "Rodo Capriccioso" floated on the air as Alphonso Timpano drove his uncle's delivery wagon down his route and called for his customers' orders. Hands on the steering wheel, and with glances alert for pedestrian traffic which straggles across the road at random in the outlying section of Brooklyn known as the King's Highway, Alphonso listened contentedly to the music, for he had found a way to take it with him as he went about his work.

Even when he stopped the truck and went around to the back doors of his customers' homes, the appealing melodies of the Rondo followed him and mingled with the tones of his customers as they enumerated the various items with which his meat market could serve them that day.

Occasionally a passer-by would stop on the sidewalk and look around to see where the music came from. Tracing it to some place in the neighborhood of the truck, they would stop and look bewildered, for surely, this was just an ordinary delivery wagon, such as may be seen any day in the week standing mutely outside the homes of any of Brooklyn's more than 2,000,000 citizens.

Just then Alphonso would come around the house beaming at their astonishment. Then he would explain.

Delivery Wagon Music Inside

"You see, there on a shelf just back of the driver's seat there is a radio. And it is a very good radio. You can get anything you want on it."

Yes, there it was. Alphonso opened the door and pointed upward. He had installed a standard radio set near the top of the wagon, the aerial running out over the roof. The loudspeaker arrangement is ingenious.

Alphonso built it himself of wood and it is an adaptation of the annular-shaped tone transmitter installed in a phonograph cabinet. Alphonso explains all this eagerly and with interest, for he specialized in electrical engineering when he studied at the Murray Hill Vocational Training School in Manhattan and radio construction is to him a field of immense and intriguing possibilities.

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ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL ACCORD NOW REACHED

Disarmament Project to Be Sent to Japan and the United States

BRITISH DISCUSS PACT AGAINST WAR

Chamberlain Emphasizes the Importance of American Attitude Toward Aggressor

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—France and Great Britain are about to submit joint proposals to the United States and Japan to facilitate naval disarmament. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Minister, announced this in the House of Commons today. In the course of the foreign affairs debate, in which he also said that the extent to which the Kellogg pact would prevent war depended upon the United States. The disclosure regarding the Anglo-French proposals was made in connection with the disarmament pact that may follow the Kellogg pact.

Referring to the preparatory commission on disarmament, which, it will be recalled, has been unable to make progress largely owing to the difficulties of agreement between Britain and France—notably on tonnage and the question of submarine construction—Sir Austen said: "Conversations have been proceeding between ourselves and the French in the hope of reducing the differences between us and finding some compromise on which we can both agree, and which we might submit to the other powers and so perhaps by our proposals facilitate progress. Those conversations have been successful, and I am about to communicate to the other principal naval powers the compromise at which we have arrived, and which we think it may be acceptable to them also, and that thus the great obstacle to progress may have been removed and a step made in advance."

Chiefly Concern the Navy

He declined to state the exact nature of the proposals until they have been communicated to the other powers, but replying to a question he indicated that they chiefly concerned the Navy. "Naval questions," he said, "interest us most, and it is upon these we are seeking to reach an agreement."

Regarding the Kellogg Pact, he said: "I hope it may be my good fortune to go to Paris before the end of next month and sign, on behalf of this country the treaty which the United States has proposed. I do not think we have in this treaty this treaty will have in future. It may mean much, very much, for the peace of the world. It may mean even very little. I think it is a sign of the times that a treaty should be proposed, and it is a recognition of what is now the attitude of all the great countries to war that such proposals should be welcome and that we should be glad to co-operate. I am always alarmed with too great expectations lest they should be followed by too great dissension, because everything is not achieved which the imagination and heart hope for."

Sir Austen went on to claim that Locarno and other treaties remained valuable, and continued: "It is the same regarding the Kellogg proposals. I do not want those expectations to be followed by great disappointment. The proposals are a recognition of the horror of war and the fact that war is a thing only to be had recourse to as a last resort. How much more it will be, in my opinion, depends not on any engagement taken by the United States Government but on how the rest of the world thinks the United States is going to judge the action of an aggressor and whether they would help him or hinder him in his aggression."

Formidable Deterrent to War

"If the American Nation ranges itself behind its own treaty then indeed the signature to the treaty will be a most formidable deterrent to war, and it will be, in addition, a most valuable security for peace. That is what His Majesty's Government hope it will be, and it is in that spirit that His Majesty's Government are glad to co-operate with the United States Government in bringing their proposal to fruition."

Sir Austen also touched on other questions raised during the debate. Regarding China, he said that Great Britain stood by its declaration of 1926 and it was ready to revise its treaties. Britain, he declared, was devoid of territorial ambitions and desired only a stable, united, peaceful country. It followed, he added, while fully recognizing the special interests of Japan in Manchuria, that Great Britain did not recognize that province to be anything but an integral part of China.

Sir Austen added that he would be willing to conclude a new commercial treaty and arrange a modus vivendi pending the replacement of other treaties as soon as the Nationalists settled with Britain for the Nanking outrages on the same terms as they had settled with the United States. Further, although the elimination of the Peking Government had not yet removed all danger, there would be further reductions in the Shanghai defense force before long.

Naval and Land Forces

A Downing Street spokesman informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that if the other powers do not accept the Franco-British naval agreement it will automatically lapse, but he expressed the hope that it will prove the basis of an all-round limitation. It was emphasized that while Sir Austen Chamberlain's announcement

WHEAT AREAS REPORTED AS FOR HOOVER

Washington and Oregon
Party Leaders Scout
Revolt Talk

By a Staff Correspondent

MEDFORD, Ore.—The wheat counties of the State of Washington will turn in their normal Republican majorities in the November election, party managers of that State informed Herbert Hoover, presidential nominee, during his brief stay in this city while en route on a fishing trip.

Washington Republican leaders took advantage of Mr. Hoover's presence in Oregon to advise him of the political situation in their State. They assured him that the so-called farm revolt in the wheat counties of eastern Washington was rapidly disappearing and that threats to bolt the Hoover-Curtis ticket were unimportant.

Word was received by Mr. Hoover from Arthur Sumner, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and George Hall, secretary, that the Tammany Hall issue was rapidly forcing to the fore in all sections of the State.

Swing Toward Hoover
They also reported that although the wheat farmers were favorable originally to the candidacy of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, because of his advocacy of the equalization plan of farm relief, and hence were not friendly to Mr. Hoover because of his opposition to the protection of developing economic conditions and important political factors were swinging the agricultural elements to his support.

The defeated attempt by a certain non-Republican group to play up an alleged revolt among the wheat farmers at the Republican State Convention of Yakima gave a false impression of the political situation in the State, these two leaders advised Mr. Hoover. They assured the nominee that the movement had no real following among the wheat farmers.

An exceptional wheat crop, particularly in the poorer localities, is also doing much to allay economic discontent, they said. It is now estimated that the wheat crop of eastern Washington will total at least 40,000,000 bushels. This is about 16,000,000 bushels short of the record crop of 1927, Mr. Sumner said, but good prices are expected with the result that a "good Republican crop in November" is assured, he said.

Favor Protective Tariff
The wheat farmers, Mr. Sumner stated, were also strong adherents of the protective tariff. They viewed Mr. Hoover as a highly talented administrator and economist and his recent assurances that he deemed the agricultural problem one that "must and can be solved" has swung sentiment strongly in his favor, Mr. Sumner declared.

In the final analysis, Mr. Sumner observed, the farmer of the West is finding it difficult to think of the Democratic candidate, the Governor of New York, in terms of farm relief. The protective tariff is of outstanding importance in the economic and political situation in Washington, Mr. Sumner asserted. It won recognition and consideration when the farmers appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission, during the Hoch-Smith hearing in Seattle for lower freight rates to permit them to meet Canadian competition in the world markets. The growers conceded that they were bested by Canadian wheat in the export market, and now they are beginning to realize the lifting or reduction of the 42-cent tariff on wheat would permit the inflow of Canadian grain to crowd their wheat out of the home market, Mr. Sumner declared.

Having enough of Canadian competition in the export market, the wheat growers feel it would be unwise to open the domestic market to Canadian wheat, which is superior to inland empire wheat. Consequently, the farmers in the eastern part of the State are becoming disinclined to run the risk of Democratic tinkering with the tariff, according to Mr. Sumner.

Hoover Will Meet Farmers Aug. 22-23

Two-Day Conference at Cedar
Rapids, Ia., Planned
for Nominee

CHICAGO (P)—James W. Good, manager of Herbert Hoover's presidential campaign, has announced he has arranged for Mr. Hoover to be in Cedar Rapids, Ia., on Aug. 22 and 23 for a series of conferences with agricultural leaders of the middle western States.

Although there will be a public meeting on the night of August 22, Mr. Hoover will make no public address during the two days he is at Cedar Rapids, Mr. Good said, rather devoting his time to meeting the farmers.

North Carolina Dries to Lay
"Beat Smith" Plans Aug. 10
CHARLOTTE, N. C. (P)—C. A. Upchurch, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, has announced here the state-wide conference of "anti-Smith Democrats" to map out a program of opposition to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, would be held in Raleigh Aug. 10, instead of Aug. 7, as was originally planned.

Mr. Upchurch declared the meeting will perfect "concrete plans for a campaign to beat Smith and any other candidate who is wet."

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—George Tchitcherina has dispatched a sharp note of protest to the Rumanian Government against the sale of 200 ships formerly belonging to the Russian

Danube shipping company along with ex-Russian army property. Ascertaining the property of the Soviet Government in the ships and military stores, Mr. Tchitcherina declined to recognize the validity of the sale and further declared that the sale gave the Soviet Government the basis to apply analogous measures to the Rumanian property in its possession. This obviously refers to the Rumanian gold reserve which was moved from Rumania to Russia during the war and fell into Soviet hands after the revolution. The value of the ships sold is estimated at some millions of rubles.

Women to Play Big Role in Campaign, Work Predicts

Will Have Equal Representation
With Men in Party
Affairs, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Women for the first time will have equal representation with the men in the conduct of this year's Republican presidential campaign; they will have the best organization they have ever had in this party, and will be assisted in every way possible," Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in an interview here.

"Women have equal responsibility in the home, why should they not have it in the presidential campaign?" the Republican campaign manager asked. "They stand on equal terms as officials of our committees and they divide the space in our headquarters. Of course, there are some branches of the work, such as publicity, in which one department is sufficient for both, but generally speaking, our organization work is on a fifty-fifty basis."

"This year will see the women taking the largest part they yet have in national politics. For one thing this is the first presidential election in which all the women seem to appreciate the importance of exercising their rights and privileges of the franchise. Many women have been slow in getting used to voting, which is yet new to them, but the time is now at hand when they will take their place at the polls."

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The initial appeal in behalf of Mr. Hoover has been made to the women in the home. The formation of "Hoover Clubs for Home Makers" is the first step. Next in order is the institution of "Hoover Volunteers."

These organization moves, especially the first, are regarded as natural developments of the Hoover candidacy, particularly because of Mr. Hoover's work with the home makers during the World War as Federal Food Administrator.

Senator Harris Backs Smith

ATLANTA, Ga. (P)—William J. Harris, Georgia's senior United States Senator, and a prohibition leader, in a formal statement has pledged himself to support the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith and called upon Georgia Democrats to stand solidly behind the national ticket.

Italians Welcome
Nobile and Crew
Benito Mussolini Orders Conveyance of Official Fascist Greetings

TRENTO, Italy (P)—Gen. Umberto Nobile and the survivors of the Italian airship, which was launched by a vast crowd when they returned to Italy. The people seemed to wish to compensate them for the sufferings through which they had passed. Flowers and kisses were thrown to the men in greeting.

While the Fascists gave the Roman salute with their outstretched hands the band played the Fascist hymn.

BOLZANO, (P)—The Premier, Benito Mussolini, directed the prefect at Bolzano to go to the Brenner frontier to the men in greeting of the Fascist Italy to General Nobile and his companions.

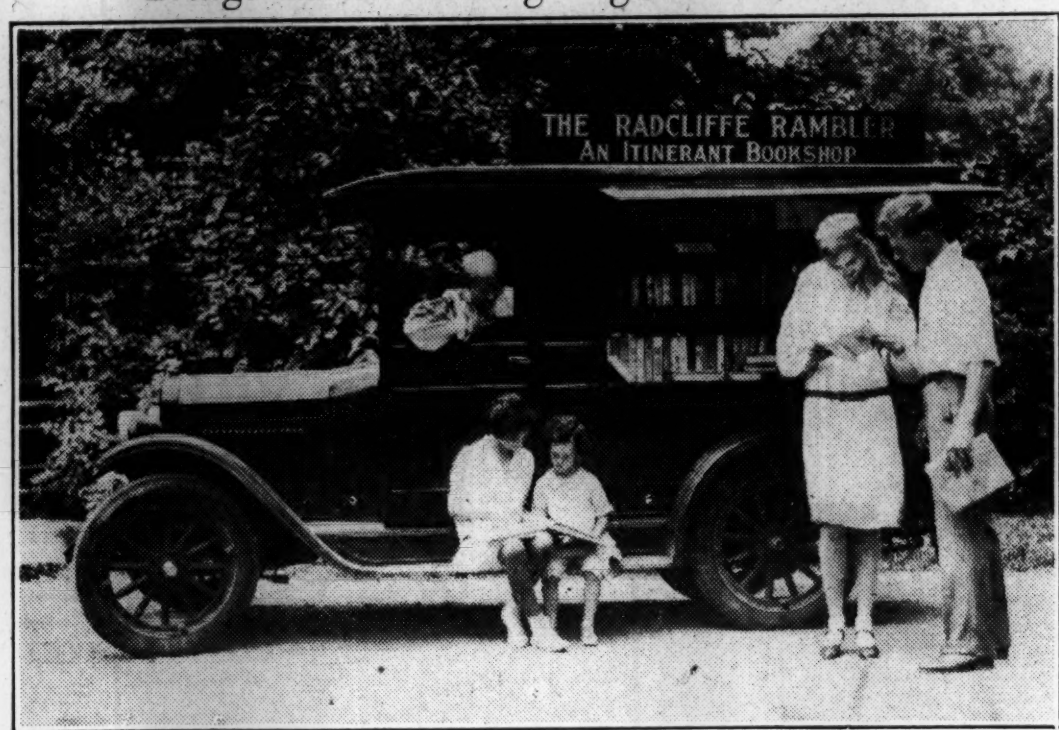
VERONA (P)—An imposing demonstration was staged here when General Nobile and his companions passed through. Commander Pieroni welcomed the survivors in the name of Rear Admiral Giuseppe Sirianni, Undersecretary of Navy.

MEXICAN-COLOMBIAN TREATY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Mexico and Colombia have just signed an arbitration treaty. Prof. Genaro Estrada, secretary in charge of Foreign Relations, represented Mexico in the signing of the treaty with Carlos Cuervo Marquez, Colombian Minister to Mexico, acted for his country.

At High Noon and After the Heat of the Day

Lunch or Dine at Boston's ONLY
Terrace Garden Cafe
Hotel SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
"A bit of Paris in our midst"

Brings Latest Reading Right to One's Door



Mrs. Barbara Nolen Strong and Miss Margaret Follin Have Many Interesting Experiences During Their Profitable Trip. Fiction Tells the Best, They Say, and Men Buy More Fiction Than the Women. Police in Each Town Help Them to Find Parking Space and Inform Them as to Local Statistics.

Women Democrats Pledge Active Aid to Hoover Cause

Virginians Organizing Clubs
for G. O. P. Nominee,
Report Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Pledges of Democratic women to vote for Herbert Hoover have come to Republican Women's national headquarters here in "tremendous number," it is reported by Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Republican vice-chairman. "Many of them not only pledge their votes but their assistance during the campaign," she said.

Republican women's organization work is extended to the middle West this week. The conference at Chicago Saturday, to be presided over by Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the national committee, will include both men and women. Mrs. Hert will see many women leaders during her extended stay in Chicago and develop her program for the mid-West.

She reported the reception given for Mr. Hoover and of enlisting in his behalf the independent, non-partisan and the nonvoting woman has proved very encouraging.

"The candidacy of Mr. Hoover, with whom these women worked in years past, has brought to them an interest in politics which they never had before," she said. "I found that this year the women are more interested than ever before in the issues of the campaign. I have never seen women so aroused and so determined to win as they are in the eastern and New England States."

Organization of many Hoover Clubs in Virginia composed entirely of Democrats was reported to Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., after a survey of the eastern part of his State. Dry and opposed to Tammany, a great many Virginians feel, he said, that the Democratic party has abandoned the principles and traditions for which it has always stood, and turned over the party name and organization to Tammany.

"They feel that the party has thus abandoned them, and that in voting in support of Hoover they are following the only course possible if they are to have any respect for their convictions or traditions. The result is that there is a political revolution in Virginia such as I have never seen and if the election were held today, the State would undoubtedly go for Hoover."

Representative Daniel Reed of Dunkirk, N. Y., advised Chairman Work that western New York is very favorably inclined to Mr. Hoover, and that his section of the State would give Hoover an overwhelming majority. Mr. Reed thought Hoover would carry New York State. Percival P. Baxter, former Governor of Maine, sent word to the Republican National Committee that he had never seen such enthusiasm in Maine as for Mr. Hoover. B. M. Parmen, assistant attorney-general of Oklahoma, predicted that Oklahoma would be in the Hoover column.

HOME FOR SALE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for the construction of a home for traveling salesmen are being drafted by the National Traveling Salesmen's Foundation here. A 1000-acre site near Winston-Salem, N. C., and \$100,000 in cash which was bequeathed to "charitable purposes" by J. C. Tise of Winston-Salem, has been turned over to the foundation as the basis for its project.

Foss
Chocolates
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Fowle's
News Co.
Tourists make our store your first stop in Newburyport.

AT FOWLE'S POUNTAIN you will find just the right refreshment.
SODAS—ICES—SANDWICHES—CANADA DRY GINGER ALE
17 State Street
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
At the End of the Newburyport Turnpike

Radcliffe Girls Do Brisk Trade With Their Bookshop on Wheels

Truck Is Utilized as Stall, Which Is Driven From Town
to Town Throughout New England During
the Summer Months

A book-shop on wheels, painted bright orange, and carrying with it, besides two enthusiastic Radcliffe students, 600 of the best and latest books, which are being sold to people separated from libraries and bookshops during the vacation months is a new and unique product of Radcliffe College.

Reports from the girls of their first two weeks' experiences deem the experiment a decided success. "I hardly know just where to begin," said Mrs. Barbara Nolen Strong of Cambridge who drives the truck, "so much has happened since we started on our trip. I suppose the proper place would be, when the truck was a tailor's wagon, and the school decided to furnish capital to buy it for our project; but that seems so far past that I am inclined to jump into the middle of things with our red letter day at Woods Hole where we sold over 100 books in an hour and a half, better than one book a minute."

"That's the record so far as number and speed go, but a \$25 sale to one individual is not uncommon, and our stock has had to be replenished several times since the beginning of our tour less than two weeks ago."

Miss Margaret Follin, who is Mrs. Strong's assistant and a member of the class of 1929 at Radcliffe, says that of the most amusing things that have happened since the start of the tour, children's literature, she said, "but our sales have been well distributed among the rest of our books, however. Women buy more non-fiction than do the men."

The price of the books range from 50 cents up to \$10 and, according to the girls, the average sale comes around \$2.50.

"When we arrive in a town," continued Mrs. Strong, "we always ask the first policeman we see what we should do about parking our truck in the place we have decided upon. In most places we have been very welcome, except on one occasion where we arrived in a town at night and in attempting to get some food were informed that 'This is not New York.'"

"Hotel proprietors make us extremely welcome; they like to have their guests busy reading and from the results of our sales so far, the girls are very busy reading."

"One of the most amusing things that happened when a friend of ours asked for a book with a title which sounded questionable to me and I rather snobbishly replied, 'Why no, we don't have that kind of literature.'"

"He didn't say much to that except to chuckle to himself, but some days later when I was reordering some books I ran across the title he had mentioned and found much to my embarrassment that it was one of the best educational books of the season, and what was more had been written by the father of the boy who had asked for it."

According to plans of the present, the Rambler will continue its journeyings until September, during

Catherine Gannon, Inc.
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NOW Is the Time to Have Your
FURS Repaired and
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at Summer Rates
Fur Coats to Order
CONVENIENT TERMS ARRANGED
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BOSTON

jury after a trial instead of by the court on affidavits in support of a preliminary injunction.

The plaintiff argued that Independent Exhibitors in New York, who buy about \$2,000,000 of the total of \$8,000,000 of films sold in the New York district each year, had entered into a contract to expedite purchase of films for their theaters; that one of the largest independent circuits, the Mayer & Schneider Company, had broken its agreement and was trying to buy films directly from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation. Attorney for the defendant contends that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation was in no way bound by the contract between the companies included in the plaintiff's association and that it had a right to sell its films directly to any purchaser.

Obregon's Slayer Claims Motive Was Religious

(Continued from Page 1)

am doing for me to tell you politics was involved, for me to tell you, for instance, Luis Morones, Perez Medina and some other labor leaders were involved but that is not true and I am telling you the truth."

Toral said that Trejo in giving him the pistol did not know to what use it was to be put. He concluded: "The statements made in the written police statement which I have heard read to your newspapermen are correct. I have nothing to add to them."

Sister Concepcion and 16 other nuns, who were arrested at Guadalupe Hidalgo, are being held for further examination. Toral said he had visited them frequently in recent months, but asserted that they were ignorant of his desire to assassinate Obregon.

Police headquarters announced that they would pay a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of Manuel Trejo, who is believed to have fled to the United States. He was named as the man who gave Toral the pistol which he used. Describing the alleged connection of the nun and Trejo with the assassination, the police statement said:

"Disliked Bomb Attack
"Toral disliked the idea of the bomb attack upon Obregon last November. But afterward he began to believe that the killing of Obregon could bring about the solution of the religious question, although Toral had not then selected himself to be the man to assassinate Obregon."

"The nun, Concepcion, said in the presence of Toral, that the difficulties of the Catholics could be solved by the deaths of President Calles, Obregon and the patriarch at the head of the so-called schismatic Mexican Catholic Church, which denies the authority of the Pope of Rome."

"Eight days before Obregon arrived in Mexico City, Toral had determined to kill Obregon because Toral had become convinced that the November bomb attempt against Obregon had been justified."

"Toral was acquainted with a man named Manuel Trejo. Trejo was one of those who caused the explosion of bombs in the Chamber of Deputies last May. Toral knew this. Toral met Trejo at the house of a woman named Maria Luisa Pea. Altamira."

"Trejo loaned Toral the pistol with which he killed Obregon. Trejo also gave Toral 18 cartridges and taught Toral how to use the pistol."

Sister Concepcion, who is about 32 years old and wears her hair bobbed, is mother superior of the convent in which Toral is alleged by police to have conceived the idea of assassinating General Obregon. Newspapers here quote her as having told reporters at police headquarters: "I hope soon to be executed. I want to be punished."

Sister Concepcion did not admit that she had influenced Toral to slay the President-elect. She is quoted as having added: "God must have wanted it, otherwise He would not have permitted the crime."

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has been the industrial center of the greatest of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clear, Straightforward, Devoted to Public Service."

NEW YORK—The application by the Independent Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association for an injunction restraining the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Distributing Corporation from selling films direct to members of the plaintiff organization has just been denied by Justice Henry L. Sherman of the New York Supreme Court. The ruling was based on the court's finding that there appeared to be a question of fact in the case which should be determined by a

Peru Hopes for Settlement of Border Issue With Ecuador

President in Annual Message Emphasizes Importance
of Renewal of Relations With Chile—Fiscal
Year 1927 Shows Deficit

By U. P. (P.)—President

Augusto Leguia in his annual presidential message at the opening session of Congress emphasized the renewal of diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile, declaring that he believed that the re-establishment of relations would mark an epoch in the history of South America.

"The renewal of relations shows prospects that it will be succeeded by a sincere and generous reconciliation in which aggressions will be forgotten and mistrust repudiated," the President declared. "God grant that justice will finally prevail and under its shelter the two peoples will live in peace."

President Leguia declared that Frank B. Kellogg's proposal for the resumption of relations was especially important because "it appears to be effective in finally solving the problem of the Pacific."

The President referred to the successful settlement of boundary questions with Bolivia and Colombia and expressed the hope that present developments will aid in the equitable settlement of a similar problem between Peru and Ecuador. He de-

clared that he expected a settlement of the Tarata boundary question shortly by the New York Commission.

In referring to the Havana Conference, President Leguia declared that it opened in an atmosphere of misunderstanding, but demonstrated the vitality of Pan-Americanism.

Leguia lauded the American Ambassador, Alexander P. Moore, who recently took over the post in Lima. Mention of the Kellogg anti-war treaty was made in the message. President Leguia lauded Mr. Kellogg's efforts to bring about world peace, and declared that the knowledge of victory is not worthy of war's sacrifices.

In reviewing the financial situation, President Leguia revealed that the fiscal year 1927 showed a deficit of \$10,702,000, but declared that he was confident strict economies would wipe out future deficits. A favorable trade balance of \$11,000 was recorded in 1927, compared with \$2,400 in 1926.

The purchase by the Government of the newspaper La Prensa was also announced.

CRUSADE AGAINST INDIAN PURDAH-NASSIN

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The speedy emancipation of the purdah-nassin (veiled women) in Behar where the custom is observed with great rigor, is foreseen in consequence of many public meetings at which men and women in large numbers pledged themselves to wage a vigorous campaign to abolish it. Mahatma Gandhi has given his approval to the movement, declaring the system puts a cruel ban on the social service by one-half of the community, denies it freedom and in many cases even sunlight and fresh air.

"The campaign against the purdah if properly handled," he says, "means mass education of the right type for the men and women of Behar."

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES RUN HIGHER IN JUNE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Unemployment among organized wage-earners decreased 2 per cent in 24 cities during June, as compared with May, according to statistics which will be published in the August issue of the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor. Preliminary figures for July indicate that unemployment among organized wage-earners is now increasing as compared with figures for June, the Federation says.

GROWERS TO WASTE RAISINS

FRESNO, Calif. (P)—California

raisin grape growers have decided to pick but 50 per cent of this year's crop and permit the other half to rot on the vines. Their object is to stabilize the market. At a mass meeting last night 2000 persons approved a plan to establish a permanent raisin pool that will control 90 per cent or more of the tonnage in this raisin belt.

The Premier, Vintilla Bratianu, in the meanwhile who temporarily assumed the portfolio of the Foreign Minister is expected to turn it over to Constantino Argetoianu, Minister of Agriculture, who will continue till the reopening of Parliament in October. Mr. Titulescu has left for Lido.

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The resignation of

Nicolas Titulescu as head of the Foreign Office, although hailed by opposition Nationalist Peasants as a serious blow to the Government, is declared in official circles to be the logical sequence of Mr. Titulescu's long-requested desire to retire temporarily for personal reasons. Mr. Titulescu will be reappointed Rumanian Minister to London if he is found persona grata to the British Government, word from which is now awaited.

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WASHINGTON—As late as the first

When these new lines begin serv-

Down the road the meadow larks are still whistling their happy "spring-o'-the-year" and I judge that the youngsters are still demanding much attention. The busy parents

year around.

XVI.

Bruges is a gem of medievalism which has been marvelously pre-

bered. _____

travel through Maine has almost

Tel. Connections -
PROVIDENCE
WOONSOCKET
PAWTUCKET
WARREN BRISTOL

Plants -
472 POTTERS AVE
PROVIDENCE
482 PAWTUCKET AVE
PAWTUCKET

They are guests in the homes of the young men whom they entertained.

new and revolutionary process in

Mrs. Matilda Mountain, Christoba

SCANDINAVIAN IMPORT

he will join the China station flag

lieutenant upon joining the squadron.

Dinner

And the

PROVIDENCE

TABLE 1

1998

Mid-Summer

Sale

Whatever your needs for the

your while to purchase NOW!

...future industry has made possible wonderful concessions on

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SYRIAN ELECTION A TRIUMPH FOR FRENCH POLICY

Formation of Assembly
Held as Important Step in
Pacification of Mandate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that elections have at length been successfully carried through in Syria, and that a constituent assembly is now in session is welcome evidence that the Syrian problem is at least less insoluble than it seemed when the Druse rebellion was in full swing two years ago.

At the close of 1925 the French, alarmed by the rising tide of unrest in Syria, superseded the then High Commissioner, General Sarrail, and sent out as his successor the first civilian High Commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel. M. de Jouvenel's program was one of conciliation. His intention was to set up a provisional Syrian government, commanding general respect, and then to proceed to the holding of elections for a Syrian constituent assembly. Neither part of the program was fully carried out. The Syrian unrest was more deep-seated and the nationalist opposition more intransigent than M. de Jouvenel had realized, and though elections were nominally held in some of the less disturbed parts of the country, they were everywhere almost everywhere except in the Turkish-speaking district of Alexandretta in the extreme north.

De Jouvenel Resigns

As to the proposed provisional Syrian government, M. de Jouvenel first approached a man who did command general confidence, even among the nationalists—the Shukh Taj-ed-Din el-Hasani, an eminent personality who had represented Damascus at the Arab congress in 1920. Taj-ed-Din did not refuse to undertake the task of forming a ministry, but he proved a fiasco. The support of the Syrian nationalists as indispensable, and such support could only be obtained in return for concessions which M. de Jouvenel did not see his way to make. Taj-ed-Din, therefore, was obliged to withdraw, and M. de Jouvenel then fell back on a Circassian notable, Daman Ahmed Nami Bey, whose associations were Turkish rather than Syrian, and who, in accepting the appointment of interim head of the Syrian state, was bound to be regarded as a French nominee. Meanwhile, the Druse country remained undisturbed, and even in the Damascus area desultory fighting broke out from time to time. Before long it became clear that M. de Jouvenel was not destined to go down in history as the pacifier of Syria, and a year when in August, 1926, he resigned his appointment and was succeeded by the present High Commissioner, M. Henri Ponsot.

The French Government was fully alive to the fact that the situation in Syria was unsatisfactory and that definite steps must be taken to improve it. Accordingly, M. Ponsot had hardly arrived in Beirut in the autumn of 1926 when he was recalled to Paris for consultation with the home authorities as to the future policy of France in Syria. It was not until June, 1927, that he returned to his post, bringing with him a statement of policy which was made public a few weeks later.

France's Conciliatory Tone

This statement bound France in general terms to strict compliance with her mandatory obligations and

promised that she would use her best endeavors to promote both the political and the economic development of the Syrian states. The conciliatory tone of the statement did not pass unrecognized, and as time went on, M. Ponsot's task was simplified by the growing dissensions between the Syrian nationalist leaders leading to a split in the committees which supported them in Cairo and Geneva. These dissensions were due partly to personal rivalries, partly to differences of opinion as to the extent to which it was permissible and advisable to abandon the policy of non-cooperation. By the close of 1927 not only had Syria ceased to be seriously disturbed, but there was evidence that the nationalist opposition was weakening and was at all events no longer as irreconcilably hostile to the French as was formerly the case.

That it was time for a fresh move to be made in Syria was recognized in Paris as well as at Beirut. At the end of 1927 there was an important debate on French policy in Syria in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, followed by a series of obviously inspired articles in the Temps. Soon afterward a fresh chapter was opened by the publication, under the hand of M. Ponsot, of a series of decrees terminating the state of siege which had long been maintained in Syria, abolishing the censorship of the press, amnestying all but a few political offenders, and—most important of all—providing for the early holding of parliamentary elections throughout the country. At the elections, which were on a wide franchise, 68 candidates were elected, of whom 40 were Moslems, the remainder being distributed between the various minorities in which Syria abounds. When the elections were over, the next step was to summon the successful candidates to meet in Damascus to form a constituent assembly for the purpose of framing a permanent constitution for Syria, and also by implication—to discuss the question of the future relations between Syria and the mandatory power.

The problems involved here, it is generally agreed, are too complex to be easily solved. What will come out of the constituent assembly remains to be seen, but the fact that it is now actually in session in Beirut marks a notable advance.

American Printers Inspect
Franklin's London "Stick"

Formation of World Union Is Discussed on Visit of Delegation to Great Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "composing stick" used by Benjamin Franklin when he was a struggling journeyman printer in London was an object of interested admiration to a delegation of master printers, members of the United Typothetae of America, who were recently shown some of the treasures of Stationers' Hall here as part of their pilgrimage of Europe, one of the results of which may be the organization of a World Union of Master Printers.

Guests of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades of Great Britain and Ireland, at a luncheon given in their honor, the Americans were greatly pleased at the fine hospitality shown them by their English brethren.

"America," said E. C. Austen-Leigh, president of the British Federation, in an address at the luncheon, "has contributed no little to the progress of the printing art—witness alone the names of Mergenthaler, Lanston and Hoe, while such men as de Vinne, Uppike and Bruce Rogers have worthily upheld the standard of artistic printing."

In this country, he said, they could not show the visitors many mammoth printing establishments, but they could give them opportunities to see typographic, lithographic and photographic produced in Britain today worthy to rank with the best.

The chairman, who was supported by Sir Cecil Harrison, Master of the Stationers' Company, said Sir Cecil's predecessor in office was A. W. Rivington, of whom they would not think the worse because a member of his family held the post of King's printer in America, from 1776-1783, "after which, the place getting rather hot for him, he gracefully retired."

Replying to the chairman's remarks, J. Van Dillen, president of the New York Employing Printers Association, expressed the gratitude of the visitors for the warmth of

their reception and said there were many matters of mutual interest which one day would be discussed, when they had achieved the formation of a functioning body "of that which really existed today in spirit—the Union of Master Printers and Allied Trades of the World."

Dr. E. F. Ellert, in an interview, later explained Mr. Van Dillen's allusion to an international union. He said that for six years past the question of a world union had been discussed and that it was expected another step forward would be taken at the international conference to be held at Cologne. Such a body, he said, could only be advisory, but it might be able to secure agreement on labor conditions in the printing trade in different countries, standardization of prices, standardization and specialization of paper, the training of apprentices, and so forth.

BIBLE TRANSLATION
INTO AFRIKAANS HAS
NOW BEEN COMPLETED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—The translation of the Bible into Afrikaans, the language of the Dutch South Africans, has now been completed. This announcement was made at the recent annual meeting in Cape Town of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Dr. Van Dillen, professor of Hebrew and cognate languages at the Vrije University, Amsterdam, Holland, who has assisted with the rendering of the more difficult Old Testament passages, had spoken in no uncertain terms of the very high quality of the work done by the board of translators. What now remained was the careful revision and harmonizing of the MS., which is expected to occupy from two to three years.

The four Gospels and the Psalms in its final linguistic form was expected to appear either toward the end of 1928 or early in 1929.

Dr. Martin Rautanen, one of the pioneer Finnish missionaries in 1879 had been working on the translation of the Old Testament which he had just completed. The first publication of the whole Bible in this language would probably appear in the course of 1928.

The Rev. P. F. Williams, in his address, warned his hearers that Muhammadanism was spreading very rapidly through Africa, and the members of the society must stir themselves to check the spread; otherwise they would not be carrying out God's word.

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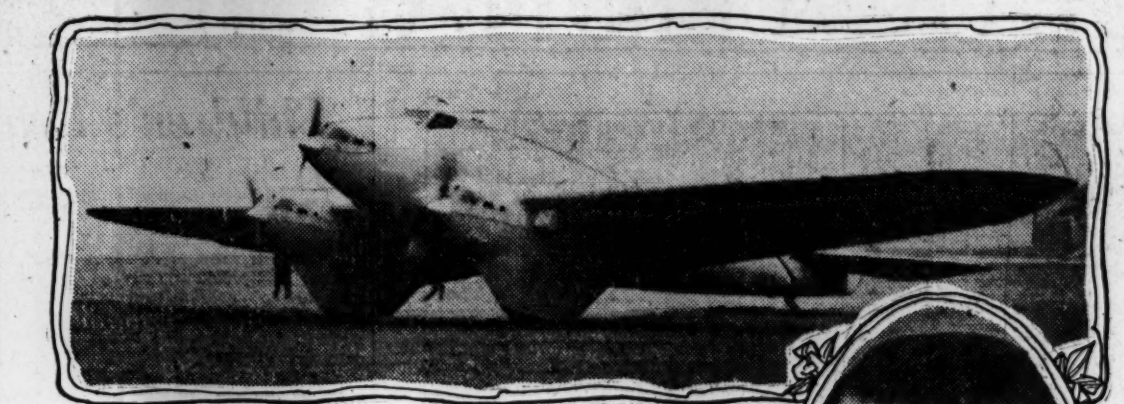
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Lower: René Couzinet, Youthful Designer of the New Monoplane. (Photo by Henri Martini, Paris.)

Peiping Finds Its New Status as Singular as Its Latest Name

No Longer Capital of China, and Reduced to Provincial Center, Imperial City Tries to Reconcile Itself to New Role

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Peiping (Peking) is having difficulty in adjusting itself to the idea that it is no longer the capital of China, but is merely one of several large cities which are centers of special administrative areas under the Nationalist Government. Yet the first Nationalist leaders who have entered the city insist that the arrangement is permanent, and it will not again have any great political importance.

Chinese who have lived here under the Manchus and during the early days of the Republic greet this notion with somewhat amused incredulity. "For a time, the Nationalists

may keep their capital at Nanking," they declare. "But sooner or later they must come back, as all others have done for 800 years."

These observers point to the city's vast government buildings, its great hotels and Chinese inns, its guild centers, representing every province in China, its dozens of schools, its sheltered Legation Quarter. "Nanking has none of these things," they argue. "How can a central government be maintained in a city where there is no government machinery? Peiping has everything which a government requires. Nanking has almost nothing. The Nationalists have no money to spare on the machinery of government, and will not have for many years. They need every penny they can get for reconstruction of the country."

Body-guard Dispensed With

In spite of all these evident facts, however, the procedure of turning the city into a mere special administrative area has gone steadily ahead. The involved retinue and mimic government of Chang Tso-lin, and of other pseudo-Republicans before him, has been quietly but steadily exchanged for the unostentatious simplicity of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan and his Shansi men. On his first day in the city, Marshal Yen set the keynote of this new government. He took up his quarters in the Ministry of War, instead of in the Presidential Palace where Chang Tso-lin lived in well-guarded splendor. In place of the elaborate body-guard which watched all approaches to the Mukden warlord's residence, a few poorly-clad men from the Shansi hills stood idly around Marshal Yen's door, and the city was no longer well-guarded without very close inspection.

The commodious buildings of the various ministries, which have been reserved for their original purpose on all previous occasions, even though the ministers were mere puppets of the Shansi warlord, have been promptly given over to new purposes. The Ministry of Finance has become the headquarters of the district Kuomintang, or people's committee, the Ministry of War serves as the residence of the Defense Commission, the Ministry of Education is the headquarters of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The old Parliament building and various of the Manchus' palaces are being used for new and perhaps less dignified purposes.

Such "elder statesmen" as Tong Shao-yi and Tang Yankai had just died. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was thoroughly justified in his contention that a people's government can never be established in the monarchical atmosphere of this city. In Nanking no foreigner has ever ruled China, while this city has been the seat of government for many invaders, the Tartars, the Mongols and the Manchus. From Nanking as a base these invaders have been successfully driven out.

Legations Also a Factor

While these sentimental considerations have much weight with Chinese of all classes, they appear to appeal more to the older Kuomintang leaders than to the younger. The latter do not appear to relish the idea of living in Nanking, with its entire lack of convenience and refinement. The material advantages of Peiping impress them.

Whatever the ultimate outcome, it appears probable that the Nationalists will keep their capital at Nanking at least for a year. The cantons and the Wuhan faction have vehemently expressed disapproval of moving the capital to Peiping. They do not want the capital so closely under the domination of Feng Yuxiang as it would be in this city.

The Legation Quarter is another argument used against moving the capital to Peiping. Ardent Nationalists dislike this foreign village ruled by foreigners in the heart of the city which has been the capital of the Chinese Republic. They point out that if the capital is kept in Nanking at least for a year, the cantons and the Wuhan faction have vehemently expressed disapproval of moving the capital to Peiping. They do not want the capital so closely under the domination of Feng Yuxiang as it would be in this city.

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and the fuselage. The pilot has a fine view from the cockpit and is behind surrounding windows. It can bear a load of 8500 kilograms with a cruising radius of 4500 kilometers. In all this activity there is the very noticeable official encouragement which is being given these sundry enterprises. From now on the French are going to be heard from in the field of commercial aviation, for they have assuredly made a remarkable start for the year 1928.

Scottish School Celebrates Its Tercentenary

King James VI's Court Jeweler
Was Founder of Historic
Edinburgh Institution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The tercentenary of the laying of the foundation stone of George Heriot's Hospital, a famous old Edinburgh school, was celebrated here recently. Heriot's school is one of the oldest institutions and also one of the show buildings of Edinburgh. It looks out upon the castle, and it is difficult to conceive of more beautiful or more historic surroundings. The old Flodden Wall, built to protect Edinburgh citizens against the English, runs along part of its playground.

In spite of having three centuries behind it, the school looks both well preserved and up to date. As an example of the architecture of its time, it is unique. There was a tradition in Edinburgh when the school was built for impressive, solidly constructed and ornamental buildings. The original name still used is not "school" but "hospital." The word refers to a benevolent system of boarding as well as educating orphan and other children.

The foundation stone of the building bears the inscription "1st July, 1528." George Heriot, the founder, was jeweler to James I of England (James VI of Scotland). He left a portion of his estate to the Town Council of Edinburgh for the founding and erecting of a hospital in that city—and for purchasing land to be long in perpetuity to the institution—which should be used for the maintenance and education of fatherless boys who were sons of the freemen of the Town of Edinburgh. The £28,825 thus bequeathed is less than half of the annual revenue now available.

In the early days of the school the boys were boarded and generally equipped for life. It is now one of the principal secondary schools in Edinburgh, and has over 1000 pupils. The foundationers no longer reside in the school, but are boarded out.

A commemorative service was held in the school chapel in the course of the recent celebration, when the Rev. J. Pitt Watson, who preached the sermon service, said he was reminded of the memorial to Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral which bore the inscription, "If thou seest a monument, look around thee"; for this was Heriot's monument. For 300 years that monument had endured and for 300 years Heriot's charity and beneficence had exercised their influence in their midst.

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As Tibetans Threaten the Tent, Explorer Studies Star Positions

German Traveler, Arriving in Bombay After Stirring
Adventure, Tells of Running the Gantlet Through
Mountain Districts of "Forbidden Land"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Dr. Filchner, the German explorer, who left China about 18 months ago to explore hitherto unknown regions in Tibet, has arrived in India. His only companions, he tells, were two missionaries who were obliged to leave China owing to the internal strife there. For months nothing was heard of the expedition and the outside world believed that Dr. Filchner and his companions had been lost.

The explorer started on his expedition from the Russian side and his first task was to establish connection with the work of the Carnegie Institute in China. He stayed about a year near Kumbum, a big Tibetan monastery, where he renewed acquaintance with priests whom he had met on a former Tibetan expedition.

Departure From Kumbum

When Dr. Filchner left for Tibet two missionaries joined him—Dr. J. T. Mathewson, an Australian, who personally assisted the explorer in his studies, and an American. They left Kumbum with a large caravan, taking with them about 60 yaks, a string of riding horses, and enough food to last for 24 months. "After trekking for a month we saw it was impossible to keep to our original plan, owing to the fact that all the Tibetan rivers were dried up," said Dr. Filchner. "There was not a drop of water in them. We moved a little to the southward in the hope that we would be able to follow the Upper Blue River in the direction of Kasgar, but this river was dried up also. Hoping that we would find a British garrison at Lhasa we went still farther southward, but when we got near Lhasa we were told there was no British garrison there."

"We now found ourselves being regarded with suspicion. Very soon all ways of escape were blocked. The whole Tibetan garrison at Lhasa were mobilized and the north frontier was completely blocked. Soldiers surrounded our tents during the day and even remained all night. We were virtually prisoners. On seeing my scientific instruments, the people became very uneasy."

Letter Reaches Dalai Lama

"Dr. Mathewson contrived to send three letters by secret messenger asking for assistance. One letter was addressed to the Viceroy, the second to the Dalai Lama, the High Priest of Lhasa, and the third to the representative of the British Government in Lhasa."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Batik For Individuality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Taos, New Mexico

THE room was full of lovely gay things. Gowns of vivid colors were thrown over a chair, long-fringed shawls were heaped upon a couch, scarfs and neckerchiefs showed folds of many hues where they were laid away in open boxes. Outside gusts of snow blew against the living-room window which opened onto a winding, muddy street. Indians passed along there with their blankets drawn closely around them so that only their noses and eyes were exposed to the winter wind. But, within, the living-room bloomed like a glowing garden. Mrs. Martin was showing her batiks to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Taos has acquired world-wide fame as the home of artists. They in turn have made famous the fine Indian pueblo three miles from the Mexican American village. These painters have depicted the yellow adobe with their deep-shadowed doorways rising out of the soil of the same color; Taos valley with its broad sweep of green farm lands; rugged mountains against the blue sky; Mexican women in black shawls, laughing Indian babies and grave, dignified old men. Many such paintings hung upon the walls of Mrs. Martin's living-room.

Since artistic sensitiveness often seeks outlets in varied fields, it is not surprising that Helen Martin, previous to her residence in Taos, had devoted many years to the study of the violin. But having come to Taos to live, her love of color was so stimulated by the paintings which she saw in every studio that she found she must give expression to it. That she did not join the innumerable art students who sketch on every street corner during the summer season, but chose another medium, gives testimony to the originality of her impulse.

Wax and Dip, Dip and Wax

Studying for a season with Olive Rush, Mrs. Martin learned the technique of this Oriental art. After that she followed her own inspirations in color, design and treatment.

"These shawls have been my greatest joy this season," she said, holding up a large silken square with a deep rose fringe. The colors were in pastel shades, large roses and a tracery of leaves and stems forming the design, with blues and yellows and amethyst mingling in the background with that particular subtlety which characterizes batik.

"I start with a pure white shawl. I have an idea for a color combination and from that the design grows. With a brush I wax-in the pattern free-hand and dip the whole in the first color. The wax-leaves that part of the design white, but later it will be dyed in another chosen color. Over the first color I wax in more of the design and dip it again. Most of these shawls have been dipped five or six times, which gives them rare shades. After all of the design has been applied, I melt the wax off with a gasoline bath. After the piece has been hung outside for a few days it is ready to be pressed and exhibited."

Ensembles Again

The shawls were of the most unusual shades, peach that was suffused with amber, mauve that was neither violet nor blue, luminous green and an odd shade of beige. I wondered how some of them could be combined with a wardrobe less exotic than they.

"I have dinner gowns to match some of these shawls," laughed Mrs. Martin, as if reading my thoughts. "The design is more or less repeated on the skirt and the bodice is quite plain. It would be a shame to hide design under a shawl, wouldn't it?"

"As you know, of course," she continued, "the crinkled look is one of the chief virtues in batik, and is produced by the cracking of the wax and the seeping through of the dye. The color would be quite flat without it and the work would not have the hand-made quality it has now."

"I used to design a length of crepe-de-chine and sell it that way so that the purchaser could have it made up herself, but now I find that my completed gowns are so successful that I have stopped making patterns. Women like to try the costume out—then they know whether that particular style is becoming, as well as whether they like the color combinations."

"These designs," she said, holding up a frock, "are especially effective on sports models or on a gown with loose-flowing lines. They can be adjusted to different figures quite easily. Here is a new Russian sleeve which I have worked out and which gives sufficient fullness as well as the becoming long tight lines."

The gown was a luscious tomato-red with a simple handstitched peasant collar with a gay color of the design over the shoulders and sleeves. The slim hip line was retained with a few pleats and a narrow self-colored belt. From the closet Mrs. Martin brought out lounging robes in blue and dull greens, smart dinner gowns in light shades, tea gowns with quaint trains, scarfs long and diagonal, neckerchiefs with a wee pocket handkerchief to complete the color-note of a sport costume, and sheer chiffon wraps in distracting profusion.

The Business Has Grown

"Where do you work?" inquired the writer, thinking of some quiet studio.

"Here," she laughed, pointing to a frame which could be adjusted on the large living-room table. "It is necessary for me to be within reach of the doorbell, so I have learned to

Calling for Music Training

TO THE uninitiated, the term "song plugger" has little or no significance. To those acquainted with the conditions in the music publishing field, it represents an individual employed by a popular music publishing house to promote the sale of a composition through introducing songs to actors by means of radio and other methods.

The woman song plugger has come into being only comparatively recently, as have all types of positions for women in music publishing houses. Yet here is a field where the woman with a good voice and skill as a pianist can make herself exceedingly useful. Almost every large city boasts of numerous popular as well as classical music publishing firms. New York City, however, is considered the key city of the publishing field, the center from which these songs are distributed.

"Plugging"

This is one of the best positions in the popular music publishing field, and is open to musicians who have an ability to make friends and contacts easily. Just before the Monday morning rehearsal in the larger vaudeville houses this young woman visits the performers, discusses the matter of introducing certain songs into their acts, and then makes an arrangement for them to visit the office of the publishing firm, where the numbers are tried over.

At the office of the publishing concern they are met by the professional hostess—representative, too, of a new career for women. The hostess, besides doing the honors on that occasion, follows up by telephone the vaudeville acts, to see that the songs are being used, writes to the actors while they are en tour, and visits the theaters to assure herself that the songs are being put over properly.

There is also the song plugger, who is able not only to sing and play, but also to transpire music. This artist covers the radio stations in all the large cities, visits clubs and entertainments, and is on the payroll of the publishing house for putting across in an unusual way their songs.

Another interesting job in the music publishing office is that of arranger of music. There are many women graduates of conservatories, where they have studied theory and harmony, who can put their talents to good use in this position. The arranger makes special harmony settings for different types of voice, adjusts the parts to suit the individual acts, changes the keys, and must adjust himself to the needs of the individual who is willing to put over the song.

Filling and Secretarial Openings

In speaking of song promotion work, a young woman who is employed by one of the largest popular music publishing firms in New York, said: "I think it would be a good idea to make clear to the public the fact that the day is gone when it is necessary for the publisher to pay the actor or entertainer to put over a song. The day of the store demonstrator is also past. There are, however, opportunities for young women in the offices of publishing firms, and these positions often lead up to the higher places. A young woman with a knowledge of music and stenography might find very profitable employment as the stenographer who takes care of the lyrics and music which find their way into the publishing house and are filed away in special cabinets. The person with an ability to compose her own letters might be successful in writing follow-up letters to the actors when they are on the road, as this is part of the promotion work. There are also secretarial openings as assistants to the professional managers, who usually are men."

The firms which publish classical compositions have their representatives call on opera and concert stars, who are usually responsible for the vogue and promotion of this type of song.

When the woman who has a knowledge of music is willing to combine the practical with the artistic, she can usually find her place in some department of the music field.

Russian Cucumber Pickles

Take 5 quarts of water and mix in 3 small cups of salt. Put in 6 pounds (about 3 kilograms) of small cucumbers, 1 head of garlic, and two dozen oak leaves, and let the whole stand until the pickles are wanted.

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Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail.
Dept. C.B., 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

work here no matter what the interruptions may be.

"Do enough people come to Taos to make this profitable?"

"Enough came to start my ball rolling. They told their friends and now I have orders from every part of America, as well as England and Hawaii. Besides that I have exhibitions in many different cities and especially in the Southwest. Women out here like color and are not afraid to wear it."

"Do you use Indian designs?"

"No, I find them too conventional. They are marvelous artists, these Pueblo neighbors of mine, but their designs are best suited to their own mediums, such as blankets and pottery. I feel that they are too geometrical for my work, although the Indians are profound and sincere artists."

"I hope soon to go to Java, for that country is the source of batik art. I want to go on with the tie-and-dye work when I am there. I have used it with the batik as well as alone, but one could learn much more of the art from those native craftsmen."



Mrs. Helen Kittredge, Who Conducts a School of Sports.

The American Store as an Educator

Vienna
MR. H. G. WELLS maintains that the great social revolution which mankind is undergoing just now will hand over the leadership of the world to the merchants and factory owners. The day of emperors seems past, that of the politicians, according to Mr. Wells, is passing; but those people who produce and distribute material necessities will increase their influence over world affairs till they play an important part in enforcing or preventing wars, disarmament, federations and changes of frontiers. They will have to solve social problems as well as cultural ones, and upon their personal insight, moral standards and strength of vision much of the progress of mankind will depend.

The United States, though by no means in the grip of such a radical change, seems to show some traces of this development. There, great industrial and commercial concerns have already begun to take leadership in some important things. They are passing rapidly from the stage of profit-hunting to the realization of the ideas of public service. This change can be very easily followed through its expression in advertising. The general aspect of advertising, its moral background and its aesthetic trend, has already arrived at a stage which at times makes the advertisement pages superior in style and artistic quality to part of the regular text of some of the leading newspapers. This applies even more to its educational value. Advertisement based on the latest concepts of the nature and habits of thought, using all the moving forces of beauty and inspiration, aims to influence people for their own good and is not this in line with the ends of education?

If chocolate and soap factories advertise their products by building garden cities for their workers, certainly are agents of public welfare. And if the merchants of the United States form a union to boycott advertisers who publish misleading statements or promises, is that not moral education?

Lately, the big stores have begun to educate the consumer. They have opened information bureaus. There is, for example, a big store in Boston where the information bureau is run by some very able experts.

The times when art and artists depended upon a few rich people seem to be over. Art depends more and more on being accepted by the masses. Here is another mission for the store: to reject the trash and the sham, to educate the buyer to the best material, the simple line, the true expression of an artistic idea.

HELENE SCHEN-RIESE.

Good Manners While Traveling

In traveling it is never good manners to compare conditions, customs and foods adversely to those of one's own home. Differing habits are interesting and informative and should be neither ridiculed nor criticized. It is well to remember that to a certain extent one is a guest in a foreign country and that it is good breeding creditably to respect one's native land. Politeness radiates good will, which is understood and appreciated everywhere.

Kitty Kraft
APRON
TEN FOR ONE DOLLAR
Just Wear and Throw Away
KITTYKRAFT APRONS are something new. They are made in attractive design of special waterproof fabric that does not soil easily and is strong and durable. Wear one as long as you wish and then throw it away. No laundering—no bother.
For home—for camp—for use anywhere an apron is required.
Put up in attractive gift package, ten aprons for one dollar, postpaid.
THE ANGLER CORPORATION
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Manager of a School of Sports

THE writer was waiting to cross upper Broadway during a crowded noon hour when Mrs. Kittredge took her arm. "Now we can go," she said, and the two pedestrians crossed in a leisurely way between traffic signals. Mrs. Kittredge laughed on reaching the curb. "You're not a tennis player," she said; "a good tennis player can time the rate of speed, whether it is that of an approaching automobile or a ball. He can judge when to cross a street. Isn't that an absolutely new and practical reason for learning the game?"

Mrs. Kittredge is an expert tennis player, and her knowledge and love of the game inspired her to start the Kittredge School of Sports, the only entirely independent school of sports in America, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain.

"It is rather surprising that others

had not thought of such a school," said Mrs. Kittredge when she and her interviewer were comfortably settled in her office, "for there is great demand for instruction in sports. It is not only fashionable but necessary in these days to play games with real understanding. Because city people are generally busy people, my school fits its class hours into individual schedules, which is one reason why the courses have been so popular. The school is seven years old, but it is really the outgrowth of the Kittredge school of tennis which I started directly after the war."

Teaching Tennis

"I had been doing war work and thought that before going back to the stage, I needed a vacation. But my vacation had to bring in money, so I made a list of the things I should like to do for a while. I had 23 subjects tabulated when I happened to pass a tennis court. 'Why,' I thought, 'I've forgotten the thing I want most to do—play tennis.' I put it down as the twenty-fourth possibility."

"One day," continued Mrs. Kittredge, "I asked the manager of public courts for a position as teacher, and after I had proved my knowledge of the game he engaged me. That was my start. While I taught I realized that a tennis school would fill a need in the busy life of the city. But for a school I had to have private courts and courts are not easy to find in a big city. However, I finally succeeded in renting two."

"The winter brought the question of indoor courts and again I was fortunate. I went directly to the colonels of several New York regiments. I told them about my school, explained the work I had in mind and won their interest. Consequently I was the first to open army courts to the public. Our school still uses

army courts and the members of the regiment are our good friends.

"My method of teaching tennis has been adopted by many schools and private instructors. I consider the game the handling of three moving objects: the racket, the ball and the body. We begin by working with the racket. We teach the strokes by the analytic instead of the imitative method, which is a little slower at first but in the end is permanent because it is logical. Then we work with the ball, an adjusted ball, which makes it possible to teach the timing of speed, direction and focus. Finally, we consider the foot work and body movement. After that we begin actually to play tennis."

Many Sports and Many People

"As I was telling you, the school of sports is the outgrowth of the first tennis classes. We added swimming, riding, dancing, as the demand grew. Then, diving, boxing, fencing, archery, corrective gymnastics, handball, basketball, ice skating, wrestling, rhythmic dancing, until now we teach 16 subjects and offer an all-sports course which gives daily instruction for three months at special rates."

"Naturally, we meet all types of people; people who have been too busy earning a living or winning success to have time to play, until late in years; office workers who seek relaxation; others who desire to be fashionable—and sports are fashionable in these days; young wives who want to be companionable, and children who are being started right."

"Little girls should be encouraged to play ball. It trains muscles and eyes and judgment. But it is never too late to begin to enter sports intelligently. We have two maiden sisters enrolled with us now who are middle-aged and never had time for such things. They are playing golf, learning to swim, and they are going to learn to fence."

"Sports are being taken seriously in these days. We advertise very little, but we constantly have to enlarge our quarters to accommodate our pupils."

News of the Clubs

AMONG the suggestions given to the club women of Oregon by Blanche W. Stevens, state textile specialist, is one to secure the interest in the flax industry and flax mills of Salem in that State. She suggests that they secure information about the mills, visit them if possible, and by their knowledge of this home industry stimulate home production.

One city federation which comprises several clubs has inaugurated a new venture. A woman is appointed from each club to whom the members give notice of intended purchases which they are planning to make in the near future. At stated intervals these representatives from the different clubs meet, compare notes and arrange for a shopping day. The merchants are notified and the groups are led on a "shopping tour." In this way the entire group secure better prices than would be possible on individual purchases as the merchants can afford to make concessions on simultaneous sales.

The women's clubs of Missouri are planning a campaign for water and sewer installation in towns of 500 inhabitants and over in the State. This will be followed in time by another campaign for light and heating plants, and that in turn by one for labor-saving devices. This work will be done in co-operation with the extension department of the State University.

A list has been compiled of all

towns of 500 and over that are without water and sewers; these have been arranged in districts and the list has been sent to district and club presidents. A booklet showing the needs and possible assistance will be compiled.

The magazine of the American Women's Club of London tells of an international garden party which was organized by Mrs. Clarence Gasque and was held at "The Elms" in June. It was attended by nearly 1000 guests, among whom were representatives from nearly every Legation in London. Lord Robert Cecil was the chief speaker. Mr. C. Lee spoke on the Kellogg proposals, followed by Rear Admiral Allen. A microphone made it possible for every word to be heard by the large audience. Refreshments were served in the house to specially invited guests.

An important part of the work of the department of American citizenship in the Montana Women's Clubs has been attending to the matter of the registration of our new citizens, the boys and girls arriving at their majority, who might neglect to register if their attention were not directed to this duty. The state chairman of this department, Mrs. Dolly Dean Burgess, suggests that new registrations should also be checked with the records of the primary elections and those registering be reminded to cast their votes on Nov. 6.

Practical Parliamentary Points

This is the fifth of a series of 20 articles on practical parliamentary procedure, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing for those who wish to review elementary points of parliamentary law. A simple method of accomplishing business, one which is recognized by all, is merely a means of expressing the ideas of a group in an orderly and harmonious manner. To master the main points of such a method is, therefore, in many cases to increase one's individual usefulness as a member of an organization and a citizen. The article is on the motion to commit. The one next Tuesday is on the motion to postpone.

THE object of the motion to commit is to put the matter into the hands of a few who will have ample time to investigate the proposition carefully and to enable it to be more thoroughly discussed than is possible in an assembly.

If the committee is chosen carefully, the organization will have confidence in the committee and vote in accordance with its recommendations.

The subsidiary motion to commit cannot be made if anything is pending except a main motion and its amendments and the motion to postpone indefinitely. If the motion to commit is adopted, the main motion and its amendments go to the committee and the motion to postpone indefinitely is lost.

Appointing the Committee

If the chair is to appoint the committee, he should do so before the assembly adjourns. But when the constitution or by-laws of the organization do not provide for committees to be appointed by the president, the president has no right to appoint any committee without a motion made and carried that the president appoint the committee.

The usual form of the motion to commit is, "I now refer the question to a committee of (specifying the number) to be appointed by the chair." If the motion does not specify how the committee is to be appointed when it is adopted the chair asks, "How shall the committee be appointed?" Any members, with out rising, simply say: (1) "By nomination from the floor," (2) "Nomination by the chair" or "Appointed by the chair."

If only one of these methods is mentioned, the chair assumes that to be the will of the assembly just as if a vote had been taken. Otherwise the chair puts the question to vote without any motion, in the order given, (1), (2), (3), without reference to the order in which they were made.

If nominations are made from the floor, no member can nominate more

than one member of the committee, if objection is made, until every member has had an opportunity to make a nomination.

Drill on Motion to Commit

Mr. A. (Obtaining the floor)—I move that our club work to secure funds to build a Woman's Club House at a cost of \$100,000. (Seconded and stated.)

Mr. B. (Obtaining the floor)—I move to refer the question to a committee of seven. (seconded.) (Question stated and put and motion adopted.)

Chair—How shall the committee be appointed?

Member says without rising—Nominations from the floor.

Chair (There being no other method proposed assumes this to be the will of the assembly and says)—Nominations are in order.

(Members without rising name seven persons, one each, and the Chair announces them as the committee.)

It is not necessary to appoint on a committee the one who made the motion, but it is courteous to do so.

The president of an organization is not an ex-officio member of any committee, but a special rule to that effect or unless he is appointed by the organization.

The first one named on a committee is chairman, but if he fails to call a meeting, any two members of the committee may call a meeting and elect a chairman.

In a small body like an ordinary committee, with probably fewer than a dozen present, the enforcement of the rules of parliamentary law adapted to large assemblies would be not a help but a positive hindrance to business. Obtaining the floor and seconding motions are absurd in a small committee. The chairman makes motions without leaving the chair, and puts them to vote. The chairman makes the motion as a suggestion, and after discussion puts the question on adopting the proposition.

Remember, to commit is a subsidiary motion when made while an other question is pending, but should not be confused with the main motion, that a committee be appointed

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Theatrical News of the World

On Stage Decoration

Stage Decoration, by Sheldon Cheney.
New York: The John Day Company, \$10.

LONDON—Sheldon Cheney specialized in the study of stage decoration, and now he has brought his researches and observations together into a handsomely printed volume with 256 illustrations. In the preface he says: "My object is to write (or arrange) a book about stage forms and stage settings which will afford the reader a bird's-eye view of this element of theater art throughout the ages, with a somewhat closer view of the revolutionary changes in thought upon the subject, and in practice, during the last 30 years."

Mr. Cheney defines stage decoration broadly, to include not only what we used to call the scenery, but the entire physical aspect of the stage, half of the theater building, with whatever may have been set up there by way of ornamentation or background, if any, and as lighted and peopled by actors—all this in relation to an audience seated in the auditorium half of the building. He thinks that the 250-year reign of realism and pictorialization is about over, and that "the key of the theater of tomorrow is in the hands of the radicals."

The picture made in the theater, Mr. Cheney reminds us, has been in existence only since the beginning of the history of the theater in time. In the Greek and Elizabethan theaters stage scenery as we know it was practically unknown, as far as we can learn. He regards a nineteenth-century theater as a scene should be considered as a splendor added to the representation of the play as an expression of "what we of the twentieth century consider a fundamental fault of staging in the painted perspective era," when the making of scenery was considered as a separate and independent rather than a contributive art.

In passing it might be remarked that this same fault has now and again crept into the history of the theater of recent years, with the actors coping desperately with settings that were competitive rather than contributive. We once saw a staging of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the new manner that was admirable except for the stage, which was a fundamental need of the audience to see the light in the actor's eyes. The illumination was keyed to the scenery instead of the players.

But Mr. Cheney would be the last to acclaim anything good just because it is new, and it is not to be unsatisfactory results in every period of experimentation. In the revolt from the easel painting background there was for a time a suppression of all scenery, and we were treated to Shakespearean actors against velvet draperies, a mixture of dramatic metaphors, surely, with the players in Shakespearean costumes. From that standpoint, the topical cult of Shakespeare with his wings clipped in modern dress was a logical descent into absurdity.

Mr. Cheney is no suppressionist. He is all for settings that, "without

being too literal," suggest the place or the nature of the place chosen by the dramatist. Beyond that there is the far more important requisite of creating atmosphere, of slyly putting the audience into the spirit of the action, of intensifying quietly the intended emotion." The Chauve-Souris with its caricature settings for its turns of caricature would seem to fit this definition.

That a change toward abstraction was bound to come was shown back even in the nineties when David Belasco's realistic stage pictures were being hymned by all the minor reviewers and denounced privately by many of the actors who had to appear in them. In "The Woman" one of the players in explaining why he was late on a cue remarked, "I had to wait until the hotel elevator got through acting." Visitors back stage were shown elaborate contraptions to produce the noises incident to the running of a not particularly well-made or well-operated "lift." And who that ever smelled them can forget the real buckwheat cakes made in the restaurant setting of the last act of "The Governor's Lady," a setting supplied by the same firm that furnished the corresponding eating place around the corner?

The changes achieved by Gordon Craig and Adolphe Appia toward the close of the nineteenth century are then set forth with all the surrounding circumstances by Mr. Cheney. He says that when they came to the theater they foresawed—nay, they instigated—that truly revolutionary struggle that is only half fought out even today. They never compromised with realism, nor did they ever counsel their followers to do so. And yet they are responsible indirectly for that minor revolution within realistic limits which has brought the bulk of world's theaters to a pretty form of impressionistic stage setting.

Craig said: "Unity is the great thing. To gain unity in the whole production, the director must clear out the useless clutter of the stage. Simplify the setting, and then do everything possible to make the actor the center of the picture." Appia, a practical stage director, went so far at one time as to advocate that the actor be the sole point of interest, on the ground that he was after all the only essential element in the scene.

Mr. Cheney traces the influences of the theory and practice of these two leaders upon the stage workers of the twentieth century. He shows how stylized settings arose, with assisted impetus given by the Bakst furore, and shows how the new scenery has been made possible by enlargements of the possibilities of modern stage lighting. There are diagrams and clear descriptions of improved settings in modern Germany and a final excursion in the abstract possibilities of the whole modern movement. Fully half the book is taken up with illustrations of historical and modern settings, making the volume a complete survey in brief of a voluminous subject.

Stage Society Presents "Paul Among the Jews"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—For their last production of the present season, the Stage Society selected Paul Leventoff's translation of Franz Werfel's tragedy, on the theme of the conversion of St. Paul. The description of the play as a tragedy is indeed just, the tragedy lying not of course in the conversion, but in the reception of Paul afterward among his fellow Jews.

The scenes are laid in and around the temple at Jerusalem on the occasion of Paul's returning thither after his conversion. He has come to tell the priests, the members of the Sanhedrin, even the aged high priest himself and his own venerable teacher, Rabban Gamaliel, the patriarch of Jewry, that—Gamaliel and his fellow members of the Sanhedrin and the priesthood have been guilty of complicity in the crucifixion of their long-expected and awaited Messiah.

Hitherto the Procurator of Jerusalem, Marullus, a political thug, has been tolerant with the Jews, and refrained from interfering with their religious practices or intruding into their temple. But now the Roman soldiery have arisen against the Jews and Marullus invades the temple at their head with the announced purpose of installing therein a statue of the self-deified Caesar Caligula. That all these tragedies are due to a curse upon Jewry is believed by both Paul and the Jews. The Jew attributes it to the apostasy of Paul, who, in his turn, ascribes it to their rejection of the Messiah.

Franz Werfel's play has some moments and scenes of real grandeur. The translation of Leventoff is fine and dignified enough, but it was perhaps a mistake to couch it in Biblical English. This gives to the whole play an archaic touch in which the letter is often instrumental in blanketing any drama which might have given life to the play. Perhaps the only method which could have been successfully employed would have been that of the equivalent modern English. The play was successfully produced by Bernard Shaw in "Saint Joan" or the pure, impersonal and undated English employed by John Drinkwater in his historical plays.

In the acting the crafty and time-serving Procurator, Marullus, was admirably played and spoken by Fawcett Llewellyn. As Paul, Robert Farquharson had his moments, though they were generally when he had something to do but nothing to say. As a silent, brooding and tragic figure in the background he was often impressive. As Gamaliel, Rupert Harvey, at some times venerable and impressive, was at others, simple, old, and garrulous. Of the minor characters, perhaps the best performances were those of James Whale, as Mathias (Mr. Whale was also responsible for the admirable scene designs) Robert Speaight, as Barnabas, and John Laurie as James the brother of Jesus. Simon Peter was played well by J. Adrian Byrne.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Prof. H. H. Turner, Savilian, professor of astronomy at Oxford Observatory, has written a letter to The Times drawing attention to the adventures which have befallen an American professor who is attempting to bring into England a film of the planetary system to illustrate a lecture to be delivered before the Royal Astronomical Society. Unfortunately the film is subject to certain customs duties, and the complicated problem is causing much delay. It has been pointed out that the film is an exceptional one, and should be treated in an exceptional way.

British and Dominion Film Corporation will produce for distribution by the W. & F. a film version of another popular play, "The Triumph of the Scarlet Pimpernel," with Matheson Lang and Nelson Keys in the cast.

Gaumont-British Films are soon to release the film made from H. A. Vachell's play and novel, "Quineys." British Instructional Films Ltd. announce, among others, three new war films, "Armageddon," dealing with Lord Allenby's Palestine campaign; "Ypres," and "Zeebrugge"; also "The Epic of Everest," "Sons of the Sea," illustrating life in the British Navy, and the Prince of Wales's tour of South Africa and South America.

A lecture on modern talking films, accompanied by demonstrations, was recently given at the Imperial Institute. The occasion was a meeting of the International Photographic Congress. The lecturer, C. F. Elwell, technical adviser to the British Phonograms Ltd., described the recording of sounds on films. This photography was first achieved in the basic form of light and shade, sound being photographed as "light" and dark horizontal lines of varying shades upon a film. These photographic records were eventually electrified by moving the film past a steady beam of light, this beam being converted into a fluctuating electric current, which in turn is transformed back to sound.

Thus long, narrow film strip of sound can be reproduced by and recorded upon a gramophone. Thus it is quite possible for a blind person to listen to the narration of a complete novel.

The First National Pathé British film of George Bernard Shaw's play "The War Case" was recently screened privately for members of the Gray's Inn Debating Society. The trial scene in the play was rendered with accuracy, and the picture is claimed to set forth the "dignity of the law and the impartiality of British justice."

"What Money Can Buy," a Gaumont-British film, has recently been exhibited at a trial show in London. It is a film version of a one-time popular melodrama written by Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Landeck. The heroine, an ex-convict, finds herself in a position where superficially she appears guilty of a crime. She

flies for protection, at night, to the home of a befriending clergyman, who tells a white, but quite unnecessary untruth to shield her from the gallows. But it does not shield him from scandal, and he is deprived of his benefice by a Consistory Court. The whole story is really ridiculous, for any court, criminal, consistory or otherwise, would certainly and satisfactorily have solved all these problems and acquitted all the accused at the first probing.

The photography is good on the whole; production also good of its kind. The acting was conventional. The best performance was that of the priest by Humberston Wright. As "Father" Goddard made the most of the small comedy opportunities given him. As the heroine, Madeline Carroll brought artistry and skill to an unreal rôle. C. F. A.

International Stage Note in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris THE theater season has closed on an international note. It commenced with an unusually large number of revivals, and has ended with a flood of foreign plays put on by foreign troupes. Only one new French play was generally acclaimed as of outstanding importance, and this was pitched in an international key, namely, Jean Giraudoux's "Siege," having for its basis the idea of Franco-German rapprochement.

Firmin Gémier, director of the state theater, the Odéon, is chiefly responsible for this awakened French interest in the international stage. It was he who helped to found the Universal Theater Society, which held its second annual congress in Paris not long ago. He has always believed the stages should work together in the cause of international understanding and amity. His own theater has opened to an international theater festival and Russian, Italian and English companies gave plays in their respective languages. About the same time a German company—the first to visit Paris since the war—appeared at another theater, while at still another the Moscow Jewish Academic Theater was putting on plays in Yiddish.

The English group at the Odéon stressed Galsworthy and the Italians Pirandello, but the Russians of the Vakhtangov Studio made their debut with a tale now two centuries old, "Princess Turandot," by Carlo Gozzi with "commedia dell'arte" treatment. The Jewish group in the meanwhile at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin was giving a musical comedy, known as "200,000," written about an ancient Hebrew legend concerning the winner of a lottery ticket who afterward loses his newly-found money and so his newly-found friends whom the money had attracted to him.

It was Dr. Eugene Robert, director of a Berlin theater, who brought the first German company to Paris since the war, and by doing this has broken down whatever opposition there was left to the appearance of German actors here and has opened up a new field of Franco-German collaboration. He made use of the Théâtre Gymnase for presentation of currently popular German plays. Added international flavoring has been furnished by the dramatic successes of Blanche Evonne Smith's American "Vagabond Players," giving chiefly one-act plays, and Edward Stirling's fine production of new American plays by his English Players at the Théâtre Albert I.

Then Paris has been applauding the fresh ballets of Serge Diaghileff's



CLARE HARRIS AND LAWRENCE ANDERSON
Appearing in "My Lady's Mill," New Phillips Comedy, at the Lyric Theater, London. This Play Was Reviewed in the Monitor of July 24.

Colleen Moore in "Lilac Time"

By RALPH FLINT

Los Angeles AT THE Carthay Circle Theater, "Lilac Time," a motion picture adapted by Carey Wilson from the play by Jane Cowl and Jane Murn, directed by George Fitzmaurice for First National.

"Lilac Time," Colleen Moore's latest starring vehicle, was successfully launched before an audience of screen notables a few nights ago, and bids fair to be one of her most popular film adventures. It recounts a romantic episode during the World War, and relies upon a sequence of aerial encounters for its big moments. Miss Moore has a part very much to her liking, one that gives her full opportunity to temper her bright and engaging comedy with emotional passages of genuine warmth. She even scoops up some bits of broad buffoonery for good measure, and makes herself throughout the course of the picture a never-failing source of pictorial pleasure. It may be said, despite the many fine production values that George Fitzmaurice has achieved for "Lilac Time," that the real issue of the picture rests on Miss Moore's shoulders, for without her glamorous presence the story is often thin and unproductive. Despite the many stunning shots of planes in action against a grandiose background of beehiving clouds and streaming vapors, at no time does this tale of high heroism really grip.

The little band of British aviators quartered at the Hiac-time farm of the French Jeannine (Miss Moore) is

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sympathetically portrayed and their various fortunes are interestingly depicted, yet the essential thread of the story is so loosely and lightly spun and so often asked to support rather stock incidents of war-time romance that one is given a feeling of routinized treatment. It is a case of the story having been deliberately sacrificed to serve the requirements of the star, and the first part of the picture gives a good deal of footage to incidents which do not materially affect the unfolding of the tale. An often atmospheric and graphic setting has been achieved for this picture. The final scenes attest to Mr. Fitzmaurice's ability in handling crowds to good purpose.

Gary Cooper is the English aviator who comes through the fiery ordeal above the clouds to find the little Jeannine waiting for him at the ruined farm, and he gives a good account of himself. Arthur Lake, Jack Stone, Dan Dowling, Stuart Knox, Jack Ponder and Harlan Hill are all well cast as Mr. Cooper's fellow aviators, while Eugene Besser, Burr McIntosh, Kathryn McGuire, George Cooper, Edward Dillon, Emil Chautard and Edward Clayton are the other members of the cast. First National has added here and there certain embellishments of sound, less effectively than might be expected.

"Lilac Time" is scheduled for an early New York opening, and will certainly give Miss Moore's large following ample opportunity to enjoy her in an especially sympathetic and rewarding part.

Puppets in "Emperor Jones"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—"The Emperor Jones" by Eugene O'Neill is being given by the players of the Blandford Sloan Puppet Theater in San Francisco. Ralph Cheeser speaks the leading rôle, as he did in the recent puppet success "Four Acts From Hamlet." Cheeser not only takes a lead but carves and paints the puppets and decorates the theater walls with his prolific paintings.

The abstractions of the jungle tragedy and the abstractions of modern art are amazingly well synchronized in this medium of puppetry, wherein in gravity, angles and planes, movements and light patterns are so poignant in dramatic radiance. Vachel Lindsay's "Congro" by the Tom Tom beater is used as the prologue.

"As the students in this little school for the drama advance with such experience the manipulation and articulation of the puppet figures and the human voice seem steadily improving in the sense of characterization."

One is reminded of Pirandello's

How's Your Last Act?

How a Play Is Produced, By Karel Capek. London: Bles, 6s. net.

THERE are a number of kindly but envious people in the world who say to their author friends, "Oh, still writing?" as if they were saying to the sky, perfunctorily, "Still raining?" The author either grinds his teeth and lets it pass—like the gate in Brownings' poem—or writes a few dour paragraphs in his memoirs.

But there are some authors who cannot contain themselves but must gallop furiously into print at once. Of these is Karel Capek, who has written the funniest, most sardonic of books on the sufferings of the playwright, from the day when he receives a note from the producer saying, "Rewrite the last act completely," until the morning after the first night when the critics are quarreling over his work.

Why is it always the last act that must be altered? "Last acts," says Mr. Capek, "simply should not be written at all."

There is much experience, wisdom and instruction underlying the humor of this book. One is made to realize—between chuckles—what a complex thing the production of a play is; how in its heterogeneous human element, all members are united by one interest, but all try to pull it in opposite directions, until the perfect spin and balance of the centrifugal scheme is established.

After reading his book one agrees with Mr. Capek that it is a wonder that any play is ever staged. One of the funniest chapters is entitled, "The Rehearsal." Here is a hint of its quality:

"I will play Danesh then," sighs the producer as he walks through the imaginary door. "CLARA! SOMETHING UNEXPECTED HAS HAPPENED TO ME! Madame Y, kindly step three paces forward and do try to look a little bit surprised, please. 'CLARA, SOMETHING UNEXPECTED HAS HAPPENED TO ME!' Then Danesh walks over toward the window—if you wouldn't mind please don't sit on that chair, it's supposed to be a window And now, once more, please. You enter from the left while Danesh comes to you."

"CLARA! SOMETHING UNEXPECTED HAS HAPPENED TO ME!" Clara replies.

"What on earth are you reading from?" cries the producer. Clara it appears has been sent the wrong play!

One is reminded of Pirandello's

"Six Characters." It was a Machiavellian piece of tortuousness on Pirandello's part to make a play of the agony of a play. Mr. Capek is not so ambitious, but his satire is no less effective for he expresses story of an author in search of his tortured play. V. S. P.

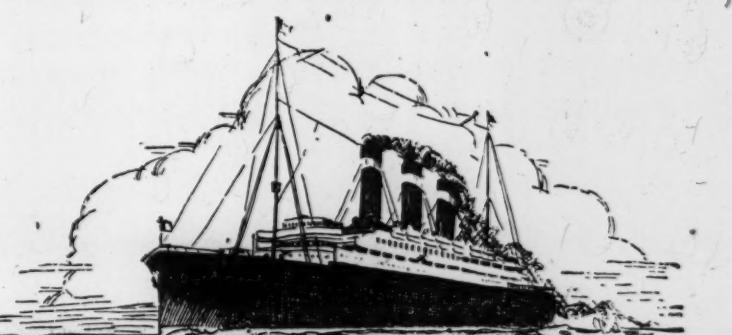
London School of Speech and Drama

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Central School of Speech and Drama, for the training of professional actors, and teachers of elocution, has its headquarters at the Albert Hall, and Miss Elsie Fogarty is the instructress primarily responsible for the evidently excellent tuition provided there. Recently the school gave at the Arts Theatre Club, for the benefit of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, an afternoon's entertainment, comprising four judiciously varied short plays, together with a satirical monologue sketch delivered by Miss Fogarty.

The first item, entrusted exclusively to girl students, was Miss Irene Mawer's quaintly quasi-romantic pantomime play, of the poket-bonnet period, "The Marriage of Columbine." The play, produced by the author, was vivaciously presented by young actresses who had evidently appraised themselves of the fact that, though words be denied you, essentials can still be expressed by facial expression, and truthfully conceived, rhythmically executed, pose, movement, and gesture. Miss Eve Turner, the Harlequin, mimed with a finish that at once caught the eye; and Miss Irene Milner, as Columbine, played prettily.

That once favorite ghostly farce, "Shades of Night," by Robert Marshall, came next. Old-fashioned though it be, it very soon projected its theatrical qualities. This was followed by Mr. Henry Oscar's production of "The Land of Hearts' Desire." "Rehearsal," a skit by Christopher Morley, showed one of the company—the young representative of old O'Connor, whose name could not be identified upon the program—to be an actress already gifted with self-possession, sense of the stage, understanding of character (repose, pointed diction, and an abounding sense of humor, all of which qualities, with hard work added, give promise of another possible comedian of the almost vanished Lottie Venne school.



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Spanish Banks Show Gains From Trade Activity

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADRID—The last 10 years have been fruitful in results for Spain in many respects, industrially and commercially, and Spanish banks are now beginning to reap real benefits therefrom. The rapidity with which buying and selling has increased by reason of the many new industries created, has given rise to the establishment of many district banks, anxious to widen their field of action. The minor concerns have combined, and generally speaking, the position of banks and banking houses was never better.

The use of checks for paying any but large accounts has not become general in Spain, and it is felt that in order to bring this about it will be necessary to introduce special legislation so as to protect those accepting checks in settlement of accounts not within the scope of credit transactions. The Spanish Government are even now studying ways and means to prevent drafts of exchange from being used to provide funds, as is frequently done by those not particularly scrupulous, and in financial difficulties. The authorities will possibly make such operations hazardous to those abusing the method. The clearing house for checks has been a great boon, as, by means of a simple indorsement "para su compensacion al Banco de..." these can now be negotiated without paying relatively heavy dues to the Treasury.

Competition between Spanish banks was very severe until recently, when the Government made it a punishable offense to vary rates of commission and discount holders and individual current account holders and customers. These are now uniform, and banks discriminating in favor of any firms by allowing special rates are severely fined and even suspended.

The condition of the bank clerk in Spain has not greatly improved, however. The strike of clerks in Madrid some years ago threw hundreds of them out of employment, and as a body they gained nothing by it.

BABY BIRDS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The Royal Museum of Natural History of Belgium has undertaken to study the movement of birds in general as well as of migratory birds. The museum requests the public to fasten to the foot of young birds before they can fly a light ring with the inscription, Musée royal d'histoire naturelle de Belgique, which can be obtained from the museum on application. The migration of birds is not the only question of interest to the naturalists of the museum, the customs of sedentary birds are also being studied.

The first bird with a ring from the museum to be captured outside of Belgium was a female chaffinch, which arrived at Colmar (Lorr. et Cher) in Western France having flown from Dordogne in Belgium Flanders.

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DAILY FEATURES

The Monitor Reader

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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Sincerity

Although sincerity may seem negative according to derivation, it is in reality a very positive word. It shows positive genuineness, positive honesty of purpose.

The Latin words *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, are credited with the origin of this one. It is said that certain ancient potters filled up the flaws in their work with wax, then when ready for sale the flaws were indistinguishable and the pieces went out as perfect. Honest potters who wished to sell only perfect articles adopted the plan of stamping their works with their words, "sine cera," without wax.

Sincerity is freedom from dissimulation. It is honesty in intention, in action, in profession; it implies a heartfelt interest in a subject or person. As compared with "honesty" and "candor," it may be said that "honesty" suggests absence of intent to deceive, "candor," justness, and "sincerity," genuineness—being all that one's words imply.

In *sine-cera* the second syllable is emphasized. Sound both *s*'s as in fill, the *e* as in end.

"There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity on self-examination."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

A TRUTHFUL man generally has all virtues.

—TENNYSON

In Lighter Vein

Unusual

"Papa," said little Johnnie to his father, who was gardening, "if I put this seed in the ground would an orange-tree come up?"

"Certainly, my boy!"

"And would flowers and oranges grow on it?"

"After a time."

"That's very wonderful, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Especially," said the youngster, "as it's a lemon seed!"—*Pearson's*.

Executive Ability

"Has my boy," wrote the proud parent, "a natural bent in any one direction?"

"He has," replied the schoolmaster. "He gives every indication of being an industrial magnate some day. He gets the other boys to do all his work for him."—*Answers*.



Flanée (playing piano): I hope you didn't hear that discord."

Flanée (trying to be gallant): "Which one?"

Which Isn't

"The play isn't at all true to life. The writer continually asks for money."

"Which is quite natural."

"But she gets it."—*New York World*.

Nothing Else

Heard on a bus: "Bill, you're a builder; what is it that keeps the moon from falling?"

"Dunno, unless it is the beams."—*Bystander*.

Well-Timed

Speaker: "Didn't you think my talk on politics was well-timed?"

Friend: "Yes. Several people in the audience kept looking at their watches."

Patent Applied For

Professor: "Can you tell me how a stovepipe is made?"

Pupil: "First you take a big, long hole, and then you wrap some tin around it."

Determined

Excited Person (complaining to postmaster): "... And if I don't get better service, I shall give my postal business to someone else."

Hence a Favorite

"He's a popular after-dinner speaker."

"I thought he always avoided making a talk."

"That's why?"

Dislikes Noise

"Do you like jazz?"

"No, I prefer music."



I Record only the Sunny Hours

Motor Samaritans

THE little car drew up hastily to the curb and two young ladies leaped out of it. Smoke, flames! What could be the matter?

In a moment five or six men had gathered. "Short circuit," was the answer, and one man worked furiously regardless of scorched fingers, while others brought tools. After a few minutes, the battery was disconnected and the flames extinguished before they reached the vacuum tank.

When asked what the charge would be, all taking part refused any pay.

As the others left, two remained to see what more was to be done. They decided they could fix up the car sufficiently for the three miles the two young ladies had to go. When the work was finished, the owner noticed it had taken almost an hour. Pay was again insistently offered, but the two men refused it. But even these services were not enough. One of the men drove behind them on the remaining lap of their journey to see that all went well.

A Town Full of Kindness

IF WE are to rely on everything Miss H. R. Urbana, Ill., says in a contribution about Sidney, Ill., where "so far as several people have observed, no one has ever been known to say an unkind thing about anyone else in town," the community of between 500 and 600 individuals is setting the world a rare and much needed example. "A town full of kindness," the writer calls it, and one of the items of proof concerns a woman who moved there last year. She was welcomed by a neighbor who brought over 20 cans of fruit which, it was learned later, she had picked "on shares," and had done cleaning to pay for the sugar.

Odds and Ends

Blue Coal

Color having entered the bathroom and kitchen, now descends into the coal bin. One prominent eastern company some time ago adopted the plan of mixing orange discs of another material with its coal so consumers could identify it and order it again. Another company, however, has gone a step further and is treating all its coal with a blue pigment.

Kansas City Star: If it is true that Mr. Hoover eats three bags of peanuts every day, it should be fairly easy to trail him around the country on his campaign tours simply by the shells.

What Are Flowers?

Flowers, to the chemist, consist of potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, boron, manganese, and zinc, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The latter three are supplied by air and water, the others being absorbed in solution through the roots.

Fort Wayne News-Sentinel: The former West Pointer who has sailed from New York to Cuba in a canoe would have known better had he attended Annapolis.

In Tennessee

Tennessee is not without its candidates for the title of "most extraordinary" named city. Among its entrants are U. B. A. B. C. Choice, Help, Unity, Profit, Necessity, Solitude, Economy, Grief, Life.

Detroit News: There may be broader and better highways, and doubtless are, but none as well advertised, due to the radio harpingtons, as the road to Mandalay.

Air Code

Airplanes must pass either a state or federal inspection for airworthiness before they will be permitted to be flown in Massachusetts.

Indianapolis News: The men who went round the world in 22 days didn't have time to send any souvenir postals home.

Covent Garden

The famous flower and vegetable market in London, Covent Garden, which is now to be modernized, dates back nearly 300 years.

Dallas News: Of course it is not one of our "White House" while the President is away.

Bermuda

Since 1907 Bermuda has forbidden pleasure cars, motorcycles, railways or street cars in the island.

New York Sun: John D. Rockefeller recently gave a children's party. A good time was had by all.

Chestnut Trees

The Champs Elysees, the famous thoroughfare in Paris, is lined with chestnut trees.

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Chuckles Sings a Song

CHUCKLES, the new and shiny kettle, whistled cheerily on the stove. He gurgled and sang to his heart's content, with never a thought as to whether he sang off-key or in rhythm. He sang merrily because he was so happy.

By his side sat Sarah, the gloomy, grumpy, silent double boiler. Her handle was bent, her sides were dented, she had been so banged about that what little joy she once felt was knocked out of her—or at least that was the excuse she gave for being so grumpy.

The thought of Chuckles' happiness irritated her; it made her angry. It wasn't right, she thought, that Chuckles should have so much to make him happy and she nothing at all.

"What are you singing about, anyway?" demanded the double boiler. The kettle gave a happy little laugh.

"Oh, I don't know. Nothing in particular."

"I never heard of anyone singing over nothing in particular," grumbled the double boiler.

"You didn't," ejaculated Chuckles. "Why, isn't that funny?"

"Nothing funny about it," snapped the double boiler.

"What makes you so mad?" asked the kettle.

"Me?" came from Sarah. "Me? Everything!"

"But what especially?"

"Well, nothing in particular," Sarah was forced to admit.

"I never heard of anyone being mad over nothing in particular," ejaculated Chuckles, sending Sarah a mischievous sideways glance.

Sarah moved about in a peevish manner, as far away from the kettle as possible, which wasn't very far because the stove was small. She was bested and she knew it, but didn't want to admit it.

"I know another song," suggested Chuckles.

"I don't want to hear it," retorted Sarah.

Chuckles said nothing. After a moment Sarah edged a little nearer Chuckles.

"What was that old song about, anyway?" she asked, "not that I care about hearing it," she added in a low murmur.

"Oh, it's about that branch outside the window and the bird that comes there every morning. I was thinking up a song about it last night. It goes something like this," and he started in with a low whistle, half-hum, then went up and down the scale and trilled a bit.

"I never heard the bird sing anything like that," granted Sarah. "I'll bet you made it up."

"You didn't hear it because you weren't listening," replied Chuckles. Sarah squirmed a bit more, but she didn't move away.

The Adventures of Waddles



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Turn in the Tide

TISNEO MATSUDAIRA, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, performed a valuable service when he traced the noticeable improvement of the last few years in the relation between the peoples of his country and the western nation apart from official channels. He was speaking before the American-Japan Society of Tokyo at a dinner given to welcome him and Mrs. Matsudaira home, and it was but natural that he should refer to the good work done in this direction by that society and by its sister societies in the United States.

It was to the "powerful attitude of the press in furthering" the "increase of sympathy and understanding across the Pacific Ocean" that he first turned attention, adding that the American press had never failed to give him the full measure of its support in this connection. When it is recalled that only a few years ago a substantial section of the press of the United States was adopting a decidedly jingoistic attitude toward Japan, the change that has come about is cause indeed for congratulation.

The beneficial results from the exchange of doll ambassadors between the two nations was pointed out, and Ambassador Matsudaira commented appreciatively upon the lasting effect that was likely to accrue therefrom. Many other unofficial channels have been opened up in recent years. Japanese and American school children now exchange compositions, drawings and handiwork. There were twenty American high school and university students on the very ship which bore Ambassador Matsudaira home, going to Japan to study that country and its people and to become firmer friends. Four hundred more such are due there this autumn. Japanese students take part in the Lincoln essay contest each year, and Japanese textbooks contain many essays on such great Americans as Lincoln and Washington.

The list of such means to a bettering of the relations between Japan and the United States was too long for Mr. Matsudaira to give in detail, and is too long to be published here, but there can be no question as to the direction of the tide. It has turned away from distrust, suspicion, jealousy and disharmony, and is flowing toward increased knowledge and an honest friendship predicated on the sure base of that knowledge. It is very much worth while to do as Mr. Matsudaira has done, pausing now and then to look backward and take stock of the progress made.

Rousseau and Popular Sovereignty

THE debt which the present world owes to Jean Jacques Rousseau is recalled by the great changes that have taken place in the science and art of government during the 175 years since he gave his thesis to the public. Too little recognition, it seems, is given to the great contribution which this Swiss-born Frenchman made to the modern application of government by democracy.

While the fundamental idea of democracy was born in Greece in the third century B. C., many centuries before Rousseau's time, yet his exposition of the idea of popular sovereignty was distinct and important. He gave emphasis to the underlying truth of democracy, its foundation and fundamental, namely, that the right to govern inheres in the people as a natural right and, accordingly, popular sovereignty is the expression of that right in terms of the will of a majority of all the people. Sovereignty, as commonly understood, signifies the right and power to rule which inheres in some established authority; in the case of a republic, in the body of enfranchised citizens.

Rousseau's concept of popular sovereignty was embodied in the idea that in a community of 10,000 individuals, without respect to age or conditions, each one was possessed of one ten-thousandth of the sovereign power belonging to the body as a whole. Therefore, it cannot be gainsaid that this French philosopher was the pioneer in the idea of complete popular sovereignty. Exercise of sovereignty in all democracies had, before his time, even at its best been limited to a comparatively small fraction of the populace; and in the decades since, in order to present a practical working basis, the idea has undergone necessary modification. Many qualifications have been placed upon the right to participate in popular government, such as minimum age limit, property qualifications and legal residence, yet popular sovereignty is the nearest to the ideal in government that has yet been evolved.

When, a few years prior to the outbreak of the French Revolution, Rousseau first presented his ideas, they found hearty response among the masses, but among the aristocracy of France, although they occasioned a sort of amused surprise, they brought forth little response. The ruling class paid scant heed to the tremendous undertow of popular sentiment, which was being lashed into fury by the revolutionary theories of the brilliant literary philosopher. Among all the writings of Rousseau, "Contrat Social" was the most significant, although it contained many inconsistencies and wholly extravagant statements. Yet few better illustrations of the power of an idea could be cited than the influence of his fundamental thesis, as set forth therein. Although modified

by Locke and other philosophers and statesmen, this most potent of all concepts of the right of the people to rule is being established over a great part of the earth's surface. Particularly in the Western world has it taken firm root, for every government in the Americas includes, in its fundamental law, some phase of popular sovereignty. Few men have left a more lasting or worthy monument than Jean Jacques Rousseau. He was not an originator, but his presentation of a right idea has shaken the world.

North American Air Mail

THE postal airway across the United States, from New York to San Francisco and Los Angeles, is inspiring Canada to establish an air mail service too. There are airways connecting with the United States transcontinental line, extending far to the south, to Florida and Texas. Northern lines also reach out to the border states, as far east as Boston and as far west as Seattle. The process of linking up with Canada is just beginning. On the Pacific coast, a daily service has been opened to include Victoria and Vancouver. Eastern Canada's first contact is being made between Montreal and Albany. It is expected that another air line will soon link Toronto with New York, through Schenectady.

The Canadian Postmaster-General has stated that it is the intention of the Dominion to open the eastern air mail service next autumn, to include Hamilton and Windsor and to connect with Detroit and probably Buffalo. A winter service may be established to expedite the movement of overseas mail between Halifax, St. John and Montreal. Since the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence River this year, an air mail service has been maintained between the Atlantic liners on the lower St. Lawrence and the cities of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Mail deliveries to mining camps and other remote places have also been established.

Next spring the Dominion Post Office probably will commence an air mail service in the prairie provinces, covering the country between Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. It may take longer to bridge the sparsely populated territory between the east and the head of the Great Lakes, and across the Rocky Mountains to Vancouver. Preliminary surveys are under way, however, to locate suitable landing fields around the north shore of Lake Superior, and through the mountain passes from Alberta to British Columbia. Canada intends to keep abreast of the times in air mail service. It is surely a magnificent expanse of vast distances to be served by aircraft.

One Kind of Farm Relief

JOHN RANGER lives in a section of North Dakota where nearly everybody raises wheat. The average production thereabouts is eleven bushels an acre. John Ranger regularly obtains a yield of about twenty-one bushels from each acre. Costs of production on the Ranger farm do not differ greatly from those of neighboring places. A bit more is spent on fertilizer, while something is saved on the labor bill by intensive and well-planned use of machines. In Illinois the average yield of wheat is eighteen bushels an acre, but William Wall has for several years averaged fifty-four bushels. In natural fertility the Wall fields are not unlike surrounding holdings. Mr. Wall probably would not claim any unusual talents or training as a farmer; indeed, he majored in Greek in college. His one secret—and it is an open secret—is a simple system of crop rotation and fertilization which has steadily added to the soil more than his crops have taken out. To prove that his success is due to this kindly treatment of his fields he sets aside test strips for which nothing is done. They give him twenty-one bushels to the acre.

Neither John Ranger nor William Wall—whose stories are actual though their names are not—is greatly interested in equalization fees or any other kind of governmental relief for the farmer. Nor are they much concerned over the fact the price for their wheat is fixed by the American surplus sold in the world market. They reflect that the world average for wheat production is ten and one-half bushels to the acre. Although they cannot, by use of machines, quite overcome the foreign advantage in cheap labor, their extra yield insures a good profit even when competitors are selling at a loss.

Of course, the entire farm problem is not to be solved by such simple arithmetic. Many and well-known causes have combined to make the farmer's lot more difficult in recent years. Any adequate remedy should look toward making financing as easy for agriculture as for industry and toward improving distribution methods until the farmer receives more than one-third of what the consumer pays for farm products. Something can be done, undoubtedly, through development of co-operative marketing, possibly with government assistance. These are among the more obvious paths to better conditions for agriculture in the United States.

And is not the opportunity—yes, the necessity—for self-help through more efficient production equally obvious? Two Kansas farmers, John George and Henry Frank, both grow wheat. According to government figures, it costs John eighty-five cents to produce a bushel; Henry spends \$8.40 for each bushel he harvests—or did until a system of cost accounts showed him he could buy it nearly seven dollars a bushel cheaper. In Iowa, Richard Harvey raises corn for fifteen cents a bushel, but it costs his neighbor, Walter James, seventy-five cents. In that sixty-cent difference lies farm relief for Walter. Indeed, when the Henrys and the Walters have given effective answer to the challenge of such discrepancies, they will have done more than anyone else can do to solve the farm problem.

"Joy-Riding" by Rail

THAT glamorous mode of travel, the railway "private car," has come in for criticism at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to published reports, as a result of the abuses which have grown up around the practice of using "business" or "official" cars, as they are termed in rail parlance.

Wasteful and unlawful movements of such cars have occurred, Commissioner McManamy

found in his investigation for the commission, and he recommends that cars be moved over roads other than the owning line only at the regular charges which persons not affiliated with railways would pay for the movement of their own, or chartered cars. The practice of sending railway-owned business cars to pleasure resorts, when occupied by families of officials, or even by prominent shippers whose friendship might result in additional freight business for the railway, likewise was censured.

Becoming specific, the points to which these cars were moved are mentioned in the published excerpts of the report, the well-known resorts of the South and West receiving their quota of private cars during the season for such resorts.

It has long been known by those familiar with railway practices that the business car privilege is abused by some rail executives, though others are most scrupulous in refraining from burdening another line with the expense of hauling a car which was not entirely essential for traveling. A former president of the Boston & Maine declined an invitation of a western road to move his car to California, on the grounds that it constituted a burden upon that road which was unwarranted. Henry Ford, as president of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, would, theoretically, be entitled to free movement for his car, but he has refused such perquisites.

The director-general of railroads, during the Railroad Administration days, likewise gave thought to the added fuel bill in moving a heavy business car and, rather than add to the cost of railroad operation, generally traveled in a Pullman car. But others have been less interested in cutting costs. Business cars from the far West, the Southwest, New England and other eastern points have frequently been found in Florida in winter or en route to California. The cost of moving a steel car is said by the railroads to be approximately thirty-five cents a mile, indicating the cost of taking these cars on long pleasure trips. The climax was reached some time ago, when, according to a confidential report from a train conductor, a group of rail officials en route to a fuel conservation meeting traveled in two business cars, thus requiring the adding of another locomotive to the train.

"I Shot an Arrow Into the Air"

ARCHAEOLOGY has provided a good deal of material and inspiration for the motion-picture industry; and now, by report from Berlin, that industry has done something for archaeology. Digging on the site chosen for making a motion picture near the village of Gabis in Tunis, the workmen of the company turned up arrow heads long ago shot into the air and vases long ago broken. Examining these relics, Dr. Borchardt of Munich University is of opinion that they are 3000 years old and a further confirmation of his belief that thereabouts once stood Poseidon, capital of Lost Atlantis.

What is even more interesting than that these earnest workmen, accidental archaeologists in their everyday labor of preparing a location for the players in a motion picture, may have rediscovered Poseidon is that they may have unearthed reminders of ancient Troy. No Homer celebrated Atlantis. But it is the conviction of Dr. Borchardt, after much research, that Poseidon was identical with the Trojan city on whose embattled wall sat "well-arm'd Helen" pointing out to "godlike Priam" the more distinguished warriors among the "well-greav'd Greeks." By such interpretation the well-known bow of Ulysses may have twanged the flight of some of these arrow heads. Dr. Borchardt, it would appear, does not accept the evidence of Dr. Dörpfeld, who, continuing the work of Schliemann, "rediscovered" Troy not far from the Dardanelles; nor is he even unsubstantial agreement with the theory that Atlantis was one of two continents, then making a link between Europe and America, and that thence proceeded, 25,000 years or so ago, the forerunners of Cro-Magnon man in Europe. The spade work of the accidental archaeologists seems to have turned up nothing more than 3000 years old, which would be about the time, when Atlantis is held to have been destroyed, and also about the time when the aforementioned well-greav'd Greeks left Troy after overcoming the defense by help of the famous wooden horse.

One is reminded of Park Benjamin's lines:

Strong towers decay,
But a great name shall never pass away.

So has it been with Troy, though thanks rather to Homer and Virgil (who celebrated the horse) than to Greeks and Trojans who would otherwise have been long forgotten. Archaeology has shown us that they were real Greeks and Trojans. It shows, indeed, how much archaeology has of late accomplished in various places that the "news" of Troy and Atlantis being rediscovered both at once, and with help of a motion-picture company, gets but an indifferently large headline in the morning paper. There would no doubt have been a bigger headline if the horse had been found.

Editorial Notes

The padlock and the bolt which used to be so common in the United States in the old days as a means of fastening doors are now becoming very effective in aiding the enforcement of prohibition and the preventing of the election of any wet candidates.

If the forecast of Stefansson that in the not distant future it will be possible to go from New York to Peiping, China, in four days by way of the Arctic, it would seem that "Northward to the Far East" will have to replace the present familiar slogan.

Expenditure of billions of dollars on new ships and in improving harbors and docks would indicate that the world expects for some time to come to emulate the fish rather than the bird for most of its overseas transportation.

With more than 43,000,000 pounds of peanuts imported into the United States last year, it looks like a big year for the Good Old Pachyderm.

Judging by the volume of motorcar advertising, even a good automobile needs pushing.

Sketches About Jerusalem—The Garden of Gethsemane

A FRANCISCAN refectory, a new Byzantine church, and two high stone walls enclose the Garden of Gethsemane which reposes peacefully, even luxuriously, under the constant sun and the pious tendance of the Friars Minor. Behind it rises the swift slope of Olivet, gashed by a narrow path where rush the ephemeral freshets during the "early and latter rains." Like a solemn Tartar sentinel standing behind the brick Franciscan refectory is the Church of Mary Magdalene built by a tsar. Over the western garden wall come the noises of rattling half-hourly buses and the roar of government motorcars on the dusty road to Bethany. In the moments of lazy silence, the quick, delicate patter of donkeys and the sigh of camel pads remain the only sounds that invade the quiet of this cypress-shaded grove.

Below in the Valley of Jehoshaphat are the crumbling memorials of ancient Jews. On the opposing hillside under the stoned-up Gate Beautiful and the sloping Jebusite and Davidic walls are hundreds of Moslem tombs with headstones carved in the shape of a tarboush. All along the gorge down to the deep Hinnom are straggling stone and mud huts.

Enveloped in the age-old warm dust the children and donkeys run and play. Here, too, are fertile gardens of rich green with tomatoes and cauliflowers, watered by women carrying discarded Vacuum Company gasoline cans. Ever rising as of old is the thin blue smoke of a hundred chimneys. On the high hill toward the sun setting is the city. The bubblelike, airy dome and the towers of Anglican and German missions cleave the horizon above the irregular mass of hive-shaped roofs.

At the foot of dawn, in a place that is the heritor of a long struggle, the early morning sun makes gold the carvings of the Gate Beautiful, lifts the gossamer mist from the blue hollows, and lightens faintly the garden deep on the shadowed slope. The tones of bells announce the hours of prayer. As the sun mounts and floods the square of a hundred feet of garden, the brown-robed Franciscans come out to water the morning-glories, and to replace carefully any disturbed stone of those that line the neatly graveled walks between the eight gnarled olives and the cypresses. From the gate begins again the century-long procession of pilgrims who seek to penetrate the mystery that makes unique this apparently happy retreat. Tenderly they walk over the crunching gravel, gazing at the hoary trunks. The more impulsive pick blossoms of rose or anemone.

Out through the southern gate the pilgrims file to the new pink Byzantine church. Above the portal are colored mosaics of the symbolic ox, lion, eagle, and man, of the Evangelists. A cool relief pervades the interior. The pavement of the nave is of tessellated tiles laid in the exact design of the ancient pavement of the age of Constantine. Bits of this fourth-century colored tile are preserved in the new floor. In the choir before the altar is a bulging mass of native rock—the dumb witness to the night of trial. The roseate Bethlehem marble that forms the altar rail contrasts sardonically with the rude treatment of the Roman guard and with the recalcitrant earth.

As the worshippers leave, a watching Friar Minor gives to each a small card with a true leaf of olive from the Garden. The awe of this sanctified church, of the chime-haunted refectory, and the peace of the exquisitely tended garden, reign too over the side road that goes past the near-by deep subterranean Grotto of the Virgin. Down there in the darkness a hundred orthodox candles and vigils burn; there the damp atmosphere is weighted even more by the burning sweetness of Greek incense. But

on the highroad again the prosaic distractions of the Orient engulf the pilgrims. Many of them, nevertheless, walk up the winding road to the city, walk through the whole of fatiguing Palestine, with an inner elevation that lifts them above mundane influences into a region of contemplation. These march along the roads in strange isolation.

Down a terraced passage, the crooked way leads through the western "soukh" between bazaars overflowing with mother-of-pearl paper knives, olive-wood crucifixes and boxes, Byzantine plaques and triptychs, Roman rosaries; among steaming donkeys and men; past scattered masses of wizened merchants crouching over piles of beads and baubles; to the square where stands the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

In the square are more heaps of beads, more crouching women, and more threatening souvenir vendors who have the airs of unique universal benefactors. But in the Orient, one accepts what cannot be avoided, grins and goes on. Against the walls, beggars grow rich on abused pity.

Of much the same complexity is the Via Dolorosa which mounts up from the Prætorian Palace along the Twelve Stations to the same crowded square.

Towering above this mass, lifting its head high in the brilliant sunlight, stands the 1000-year-old facade of the church. It is gray with age. It has portals with finely carved arches. To those whose vigor enables them to penetrate the barrier of nuisances, the church within yawns cavilike, a dark and fragrant refuge from the garish shrillness of the city. On a shelf at the left reposes the fast guards. From distant far recesses come sounds of chanting and of bells. Directly inside the entrance is a group of kneeling pilgrims. Four tall candelabra mark the corners of the object of their devotion and holy kiss—the long flat red Stone of Unction. Beyond it on the right are the Chapel of Adam, of the Cross, of Helena, and of thirty-eight sites discovered in time for the 1924 Baedeker.

Turning left from the entrance, we pass under huge arches to the circular space under the dome. A small stone structure a dozen feet high is in the center. Against its farther wall is a candle-lighted, ornately decorated sort of closet. That is the Coptic chapel. A black-robed priest with high circular hat intones certain strange liturgical chants of the Abyssinians. On the east side is the entrance to the structure which lets into the antechamber by a carved marble portal. This is the Chapel of the Angels where is the stone said to be the one upon which the angels sat after the resurrection. Here the light of candles and of oil-lit vigils flickers fitfully, guttering the blazing with the changing drafts.

The sacred place of Christendom is within. The entrance is narrow and low, and one must stoop to enter. This inner sealed chamber is only a few feet square. The ceiling is masked by the luminous gold and silver of fifty costly votive lamps. The walls are covered with golden inscriptions and wreaths. On a little shelf are fresh flowers and ikons. A heavy, drugging perfume oppresses the senses. A rectangular stone tomb some thirty inches high and broad and six feet long fills half the chamber. It is of creamy marble. Its corners and edges are very smooth, marvelously like to cool satin. For it has been worn away by the coarse sackcloth of hermits, the heavy brocades of kings, and the softer ermines of empresses, the rough bodies of ascetics, the tears and ecstatic carresses of millions of Christian pilgrims. It is the place pointed to as the tomb of Jesus Christ.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

LIKE a string of pearls, "la belle France" wears about her neck her arbitration treaties. Long favoring this method of settling disputes, the necklace has lengthened as new pearls have been from time to time added. The latest of these pearls, having signed it for France, and M. de Comar Ochoa, Minister to Paris, for Portugal. War between these Latin states is impossible by the terms of this wide-sweeping treaty of conciliation and arbitration, for the two Governments agree to submit to proper tribunals any and all differences which cannot be smoothed out through the ordinary diplomatic channels. Further evidence of closer association is found in an announcement that the French Air Company now operating the postal line, from Toulouse in France, to Buenos Aires in Argentina, passing by way of Casablanca, in Morocco, hopes shortly to link Lisbon with Casablanca, and also Lisbon with Tangier and with Paris. Germany, of all foreign countries, has been the most actively associated in the development of Spanish airways, and France now hopes to play a similar role in Portugal.

Whistling is not permitted in a Paris subway; French custom decrees it is not the nice thing to do in such a closed place and in the presence of ladies. Nor is singing encouraged. Newspapers can be read, of course, but the majority of underground knights have little better to occupy them than to stand and stare. To remedy this state of affairs, the company known as the Nord-Sud has ingeniously decided to equip cars with magic lanterns. There will be two on each side of a car, and the automatic operation of the pictures is to commence immediately a train leaves a station. Photographs of celebrities, caricatures, advertisements, and perhaps brief news dispatches are to quiver for a spell on the dark walls opposite the windows of the car. The public is most curious to see what these stare-stopping signs are to be like.

An Englishman gave many a Frenchman a piece of news. Sir Robert Horne, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a Chamber of Commerce banquet here, estimated that exports from France had increased 25 per cent in the last two years. As far as he could see, France was in an exceedingly prosperous condition. He cited especially the case of iron and steel, of which the exportation had risen 35 per cent. The average Frenchman did not know until Sir Robert gave out the information that Great Britain was purchasing iron and steel from France in "prodigious" quantities. The stabilizing of the franc has brought confidence to industrial transactions and has promoted this prosperity, but it has taken high taxation to balance budgets. Living costs have not decreased as the wealth of France has augmented, and taxes are still extremely high for the Frenchman. It is possible that he will not appreciate to the extent of the English financier the flourishing condition of France until the taxes begin to drop, and butter, bread and eggs become cheaper, but the fact is none the less worth recording.

Literary circles are deeply interested in the announcement that an unknown work of Charles Baudelaire has been found in a library at Amiens. The manuscript that has been discovered is not all by the French poet; he had a collaborator. But, for the most part, he is believed to have actually written the five-act drama in verse whose existence was hitherto unknown. It is shortly to be published under the title of "Manoel," the name of the leading character. Baudelaire's poems aroused greater controversy than any publication of the nineteenth century. There is indeed in them much that may be deplored, but of his true poetic gift there can be no question. He shows an extraordinary intensity of imagination, a scrupulous choice of the vivid word, and although his poems are deeply original and even audacious in matter, they are often severely classical in manner. It is impossible to dispose of him by fastening certain epithets, such as classicist or romanticist upon him; he was both and he was neither.

He came, too, before the Parnassians and Decadents—Sully Prudhomme and Verlaine. It will be interesting to see what kind of drama he has written.

Incredible to think Frenchmen would ever get "la bouille" and "la Baule" mixed. They never would, of course, but foreign Don Quixotes charging the windmills of the French language might conceivably make the error. For these, then, is this paragraph inserted. Some, passing the Tuileries gardens not long ago, must have heard a great cracking of balls and seen warm gentlemen in white or blue or other colored shirts engaged in bowls. These were taking part in the championship of France. "Jeu de boules" is a time-honored French sport. Miles and miles away from the scene of the bowls is la Baule. In a different way, la Baule is as fascinating to the Frenchman as la bouille, for it is a beach in southern Brittany stretching full five miles. Islands lie before the bay and at the back the sand dunes pile, created by a forest of pines piled, poetically, the Bois d'Amour.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their authenticity, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are discarded unread.

"Things People Think They Want"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Reading your editorial, "Things People Think They Want" (published July 2, 1928), in which you comment upon a portion of the contents of the current edition of that publication of the English Institute of Patentees, called "What's Wanted," one can hardly fail to be impressed by the comparative inutility of many of the things listed.

One of the really great needs of mankind is cheaper heat in these northern climates, and it is believed that there still remains much to be done in this particular field in spite of the advantages held forth for the various different kinds of fuel now available.

The tremendous heat stored up in the earth needs only to be tapped to supply vast areas with ample sufficient warmth through a hole say five or six miles deep, a not impossible engineering task, it would seem.

Then again, to get back to inventions more strictly, we all know how light waves can be magnified, and sound waves also, why cannot someone invent a device to magnify heat waves, so that a kerosene lamp in the cellar may do the duty of a large furnace? If it is possible, as it is claimed to be today, to measure the heat of a candle a mile or more away, such a magnification does not seem an impossibility.

It would seem, since one finds a state of intense cold several miles above the earth's surface, that there may be a magnifying quality in the earth's atmosphere in regard to heat waves. Although generally discredited by astronomers, the theory is attractive that the sun emits no heat whatever, but instead some kind of force which is transformed by the atmosphere into heat and light, and that outside this atmosphere neither of these is present.

If this is so, then the inventor only has to discover just what it is that the atmosphere contains to give it this magnifying power, and then go ahead and duplicate it. I will not say, however, that this is an easy task, but then—who knows?
E. R. C.
Worcester, Mass.

Another Use for Razor Blades

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
A paragraph in the Monitor of June 29, 1928, discussing what to do with used razor blades, prompts me to write of a practical use to which of late we have put these blades.

For years I had buried them, until suddenly they came into great demand, when my son conceived the idea of making scythes of them, for cutting the tops of grasses on the cranberry bog, before going to seed.

The result is a much sharper scythe than he can buy. Such a scythe is also very useful for cutting the grass around the trees and shrubbery on the lawn.
Spring Brook, Wis. (Mrs.) BUEL P. COLTON.